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1960 OUTLOOK ISSUE
November 1959
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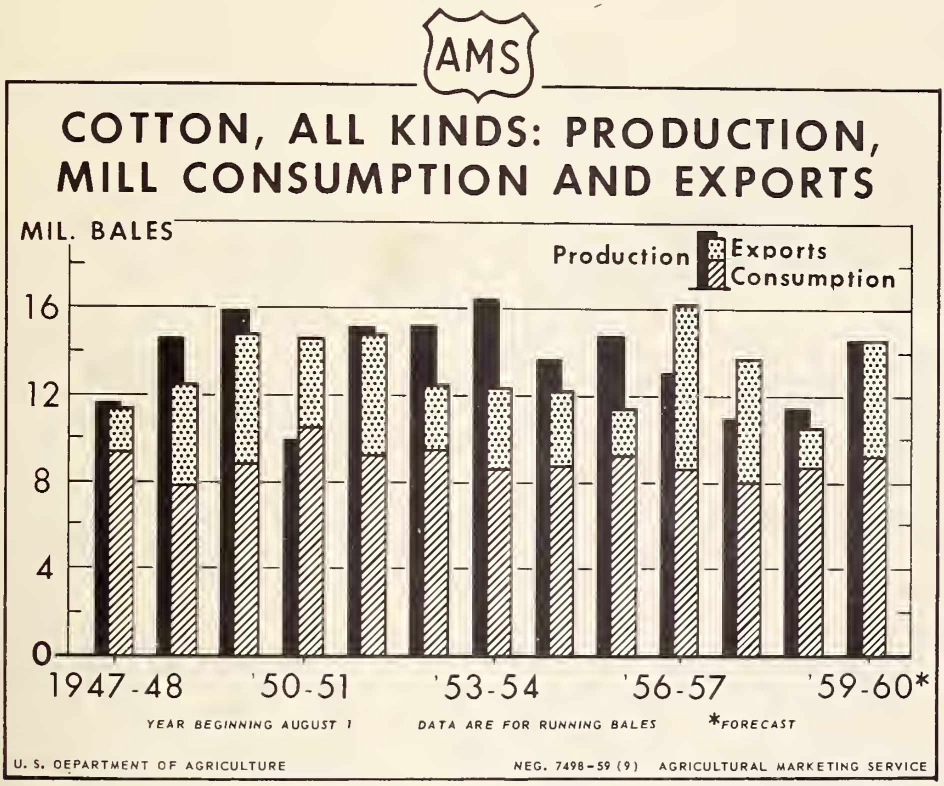
The COTTON SITUATION

CS-185

In this issue:
Yield and the Acreage
Reserve and Choice B
Programs for Cotton



U. S. production during the current season increased by about 3.3 million bales over that of 1958-59, with acreage up about 3. 5 million over a year earlier and yields at a record high. The crop is the largest since 1953-54. Minimum acreage allotments under present price support legislation permit acreage as large or larger than that of the current season for future crops. Disappearance during the current season also is increasing sharply, primarily because of a sharp increase in exports although domestic mill consumption also is increasing. Because production and disappearance are increasing about the same amount, the carryover at the end of the current season is not expected to be greatly different from that of August 1, 1959.

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Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1958 August	1958 September	1958 October	1959 August	1959 September	1959 October 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	33.22	34.54	33.26	33.28	33.12	32.51
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	38.43	38.55	38.80	37.93	37.93	37.80
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	86	90	86	88	87	86
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch	Cents	34.83	34.70	34.75	31.95	31.77	31.66
Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods	Cents	56.98	56.99	57.14	64.09	64.38	---
Average price cotton used in 20 constructions	Cents	34.68	34.75	34.98	33.73	32.97	---
Mill margins for 20 constructions	Cents	22.30	22.24	22.16	30.36	31.41	---
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	119.1	119.1	119.0	119.1	119.6	---
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	84.4	84.4	84.3	89.9	90.2	---
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	136	137	138	149	148	---
Textiles, products and apparel (adjusted)	do.	108	109	110	125	124	---
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	362.4	364.2	364.3	380.0	379.6	---
Retail store sales (apparel group adjusted)	Million dollars	1,094	1,042	1,068	1,096	---	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 2/	1,000 bales	644.3	650.0	3/833.5	711.6	3/862.8	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 4/	1,000 bales	32.2	32.5	33.3	35.6	34.5	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 4/	1,000 bales	31.2	31.6	31.6	34.5	33.6	---
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousands	20,635	20,666	20,697	20,258	20,285	---
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousands	17,541	17,641	17,650	17,613	17,652	---
Spindles idle	Thousands	1,367	1,415	1,418	1,000	993	---
Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 5/	Dollars	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.54	---	---
Mill stocks + unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 6/	Percent	61	58	52	23	23	---
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	208.7	211.9	181.4	98.5	229.8	---
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	208.7	420.6	602.0	98.5	328.3	---
Imports of cotton	Bales	84,892	23,400	12,356	97,866	---	---
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	84,892	108,292	120,648	97,866	---	---
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	1,523.4	1,409.7	1,343.1	838.3	744.9	---
Stocks, public storage, etc.	1,000 bales	6,849.6	7,316.1	10,269.0	7,636.2	9,758.4	---
Linters prices 7/							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	8.16	8.42	8.42	8/	7.75	---
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	6.42	6.31	6.25	5.79	5.84	---
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	4.61	4.38	4.36	3.94	3.90	---
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	76	76	76	82	---	---
Staple fiber, viscose 1½ denier	Cents	31	31	31	33	33	---
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	77	76	77	75	---	---

1/ Preliminar . 2/ 4-week period except as noted. 3/ 5-week period. 4/ 5-day week. 5/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 6/ End of month. 7/ Average of specified grades and staples at four markets. 8/ Not available.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 9, 1959

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SUMMARY

The supply of cotton in the United States in the 1959-60 season is estimated at about 23.7 million bales, approximately 3.4 million more than in the preceding season reflecting a sharp increase in the production of cotton. Despite this increase, the carryover on August 1, 1960 is expected

to be about the same as the 8.9 million bales of August 1, 1959, because disappearance probably is increasing about as much as is supply, principally because of sharply larger exports.

The increase in the 1959 crop was caused principally by a sharp increase in acreage and a record high yield. In 1959, 15.9 million acres were planted to cotton, approximately 3.5 million acres more than in 1958. The sharp increase in acreage was caused by the ending of the acreage reserve program for cotton, in which there were 5 million acres in 1958, and by initiation of the Choice B program for cotton under the price support program, which increased acreage by about 1 million acres. Counteracting some of this increase in acreage was an increase in the Conservation Reserve from cotton allotments of more than 500,000 acres. The average yield per harvested acre in the United States in 1959 is estimated at about 474 pounds. This is about 8 pounds more than the previous record high yield of 1958, and approaches a bale to the acre.

Under current legislation there is nationally allotted 16.3 million acres for the regular 1960 acreage allotment program for upland cotton. For 1960 this minimum acreage can be increased by participation of farmers in the Choice B program. This permits any farmer to increase his acreage by 40 percent over his regular allotment and to obtain price support through nonrecourse loans, at a rate 15 percent of parity lower than the price support available under the regular allotment, or the Choice A program. Yields equal to those in 1959--close to a bale to the acre--are well within trend projections for 1960. Any change from the level of acreage from 1959 to 1960, therefore, would be expected to have a corresponding effect on the size of the 1960 crop. If yields continue at levels at the recent past, or if the upward trend in yields continue the minimum acreage allotment specified under the law could mean crops of about 15 million bales.

Disappearance during 1959-60 is estimated at around 14.5 million bales, up about 3 million bales from 1958-59. Causes of increase in disappearance are the larger domestic mill consumption and a sharp upturn in exports. Larger domestic mill consumption is indicated by a low ratio of stocks to unfilled orders at cotton mills and high mill margins, caused by higher prices for fabric and declining prices for cotton. Contributing causes of the increase in mill consumption are the high level of economic activity in the United States, and the replenishment of stocks of textiles in the marketing channels. Prices for cotton this year are lower than last year. The reduction probably is having little effect on domestic mill consumption during the current season. If prices should continue over the next several years at the minimum levels set under existing price support programs, a gradual increase in domestic mill consumption of cotton probably would occur.

Consumption of cotton during September 1959 was down more than seasonally from August. Stocks of cotton at cotton mills at the end of September were about the same as in 1949 and aside from 1949 were the smallest stocks of cotton for this date since 1935, mainly because of anticipation of lower prices earlier in the season. Therefore the September rate probably does not indicate that mill use during the current season will not reach the estimated 9 million bales. The low level of the stock-unfilled order ratio, and the high output of broadwoven goods in September indicate that the weaving segment of the cotton mills was operating at a high level. Cotton mills were using existing stocks of yarn to maintain a high rate of fabric production. Now that adequate cotton supplies are available to the mills, cotton consumption and yarn output probably will increase sharply.

Exports of cotton during the current season are expected to about double the 2.8 million bales of 1958-59. The several reasons for the sharp increase in cotton exports include a low level of cotton stocks in the foreign free world, a small decline in cotton production in the foreign free world, an increase in the consumption of cotton in the foreign free world, lower and more stable prices for cotton in world import markets, and a more competitive export price for U. S. cotton. Historically the effect of U. S. cotton prices has been dominant in world markets. Changes in U. S. prices have influenced foreign plantings, although factors other than prices have also been important in foreign acreage and production variation. The decline in prices was foreseen in some foreign cotton producing countries last season. As a result, acreage planted to cotton in some important cotton exporting countries fell off. U. S. prices are more competitive this year than last year because support prices are lower and payment-in-kind for exports has been increased from 6.5 cents to 8 cents a pound. Cotton consumption abroad is increasing because of a recovery from the textile recession last season. Stocks of cotton in the foreign free world declined by 1.3 million bales between August 1, 1958 and August 1, 1959. The 1959 stocks of 8.7 million bales are very low in relation to the level of consumption in the foreign free world and the level of current cotton prices. These stocks will probably increase during the current season.

Stocks of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans) on August 1, 1959 were about 7 million bales. By the end of September 1959 these stocks had declined to about 5 million because of heavy sales by CCC of 1958 and earlier-crop cotton. By October 30 stocks had increased to about 6.0 million bales.

The 14 spot market average price for Middling 1-inch cotton in October was 31.66 cents per pound, compared with 34.75 cents for the same month in 1958. Average prices for August and September also were below those of the same months a year earlier. Prices for the lower grades of cotton are nearer last year's prices than are the prices for Middling 1 inch. The price for Low Middling Light Spotted, 1-1/16 inches, in October, for example, was only 0.59 cent a pound below the price for October 1958. The price decline results primarily from the lower CCC sales prices authorized in current support price legislation. Also the ending carryover in the current season is expected to be close to 9 million bales. When the carryover in the past has been this large, generally the market price has stayed close to the CCC selling price. Under the current price support program Choice A cotton, or cotton produced under regular allotment, is purchased by CCC at a price based on 80 percent of the parity price applicable for February (that announced based on mid-January 1959 data) for Middling 7/8-inch cotton. The cotton acquired can then be resold by local sales agencies at not less than 110 percent of the Choice B support rate (which was based on 65 percent of the same parity price) plus carrying charges. It can be resold by the New Orleans commodity office at the same price or the market price, whichever is higher. As of October 30, CCC had purchased 3.5 million bales of Choice A cotton, had sold 1.6 million through local sales agencies and 41.5 thousand through the New Orleans commodity office. Less than 9,000 bales of Choice B cotton had been placed under nonrecourse loans as of October 30.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Disappearance Increases Sharply

Although the supply of cotton in the United States in the 1959-60 season is incr asing by about 3.4 million bales, disappearance is expected to rise equally sharply. Disappearance in 1959-60 is expected to be around 14.5 million bales--up about 3 million bales from 1958-59. This will be the largest disappearance since 1956-57. Disappearance is increasing because of an increase in domestic mill consumption and a sharp increase in exports. (See table 1.)

Table 1.--Disappearance of cotton in the United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Year	Domestic mill consumption	Net exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1951-52	9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952-53	9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953-54	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954-55	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955-56	9,209.6	2,213.9	1/	11,423.5
1956-57	8,608.4	7,597.7	1/	16,206.1
1957-58	7,999.2	5,716.8	1/	13,716.0
1958-59 2/	8,683.8	2,789.9	1/	11,473.7
1959-60 3/	9,000.0	5,500.0	1/	14,500.0

1/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated.

Domestic Mill Consumption Increases

Domestic mill consumption of cotton is expected to be at the highest level since 1955-56. Consumption during 1959-60 probably will be about 9 million bales. This compares with 8.7 million bales a year earlier and a 5-year average consumption of 8.7 million bales from 1954-55 through 1958-59. There are several indicators of the high level of mill consumption during the current season. These include a low level of stocks in relation to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods and high mill margins, caused by high prices for gray goods and low prices for cotton.

The average daily rate of mill consumption in September was down from August more than seasonally. (See table 15.) The rate of mill consumption was depressed by the lack of an adequate supply of cotton at the mills. Stocks of cotton in consuming establishments at the end of August 1959 were the smallest since that date of 1956. Although stocks in consuming establishments normally increase from the end of August to the end of September, they declined by about 93,000 bales in 1959. At the end of September stocks at consuming establishments were the smallest for that date since 1949 and otherwise the smallest since 1935.

Table 2.--Cotton, all kinds: Stocks in consuming establishments, end of August and September, United States, 1935-59

Year beginning August 1	August	September	Year beginning August 1	August	September
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales		1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
1935	648.5	723.4	1950	1,148.0	1,240.0
1936	755.8	848.4	1951	1,050.5	1,045.1
1937	958.9	986.2	1952	849.9	988.8
1938	1,059.1	1,107.4	1953	1,237.0	1,296.0
1939	653.1	868.2	1954	1,026.8	1,109.4
1940	738.1	784.1	1955	1,211.6	1,205.8
1941	1,694.6	1,635.4	1956	798.1	896.1
1942	1,925.1	1,786.2	1957	989.8	1,081.6
1943	1,928.3	1,931.5	1958	1,523.4	1,409.7
1944	1,709.9	1,714.5	1959	838.3	744.9
1945	1,832.6	1,746.0			
1946	2,082.8	1,960.8			
1947	1,155.5	1,138.9			
1948	1,245.6	1,281.9			
1949	676.4	745.5			

Spindle hours operated during September averaged 477,200 per working day. In August the hours operated averaged 485,750 per working day. Thus, September spinning activity declined about 2 percent. At the same time, production of broadwoven goods per working day increased by 2 percent. In other words, fabric production continued at a high level, but the shortage of cotton reduced spinning activity or yarn production.

Ratio of Stocks to Unfilled Orders for Cotton Fabrics Low

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods has been low for several months. It has been below 0.25 since April 1959. This level compares with levels of above .55 for the same months a year earlier and a postwar average of .40. Furthermore, seasonally adjusted rates indicate that there has been no rise in this ratio from May through September,

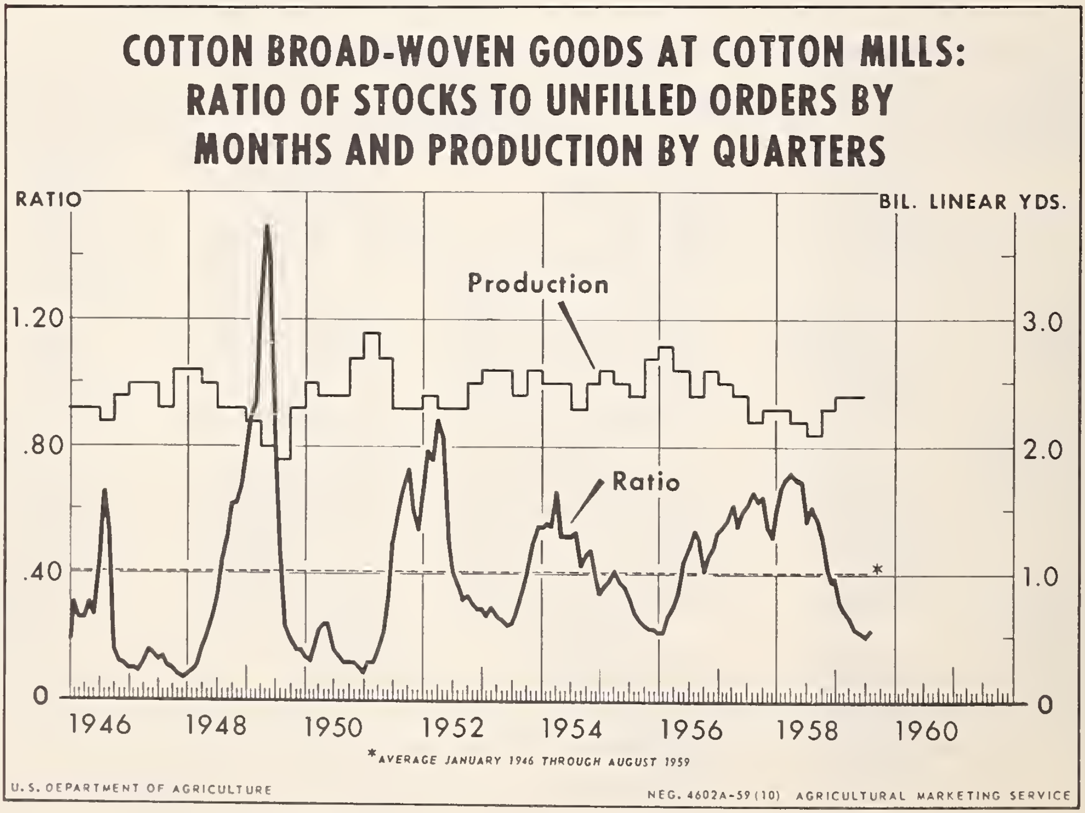

Figure 1

and trade reports indicate a large volume of gray goods orders for delivery during the first and second quarters of 1960. Since the stocks-unfilled orders ratio usually leads cotton mill consumption by several months, a high level of mill activity normally could be expected for several months into the future.

It is unusual for this ratio to stay at such extremely low levels as those of the last few months for a prolonged period. The ratio will probably start increasing later in the season, and this will likely foreshadow some decline in consumption during the 1960-61 season.

Prices for Cotton Gray Goods Increase

The value for the quantity of cotton gray goods made from a pound of cotton (average for 20 constructions) increased to 64.38 cents for September 1959. This was the highest level since March 1956 and compares with 56.99 cents for the same month a year earlier. This value has been rising steadily since June 1958.

Principally because of the rise in fabric values, mill margins have also increased, and they reached an average of 31.41 cents per pound of cotton in September 1959. This is the highest level since records began in August 1954, and compares with 22.24 cents for September 1958.

The average price of cotton at the mills declined to about 32.97 cents per pound, less than 2 cents a pound below the price of a year earlier. The value of fabric rose at the same time that the price of cotton declined. As a result, the value of the fabric was 1.95 times the price of cotton. This is the highest ratio since records began in August 1954 for the 20 constructions of fabric. (See table 16.)

Exports of Cotton Broadwoven Goods Decline

Exports of cotton broadwoven goods in 1958 were smaller than in 1957 by about 9 percent, but 1957 exports were the largest since 1954. Exports during the first eight months of 1959 continued the decline--they were about 10 percent below those of the same period a year earlier. Although exports during June and July 1959 were slightly above those of June and July 1958, exports in August were below those of a year earlier.

Imports of broadwoven fabrics into the U.S. during the first 8 months of 1959 were above those for the same period of 1958 by about 23 percent. This continues the movement apparent in 1958 when imports were about 16 percent larger than those of 1957. (See table 3.)

Table 3.--Exports and imports of cotton broadwoven goods, 1955 to date

Year	Broadwoven goods: Exports	Broadwoven goods: Imports
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1954	605,082	73,476
1955	542,400	133,142
1956	511,622	188,248
1957	553,112	122,447
1958	503,153	141,627
January-August 1958	345,649	97,642
January-August 1959	310,341	120,296

Registrations Under Cotton Products Exports Program Increase

During August and September 1959 about 34.1 million pounds of cotton products were registered for export under the cotton products export program. This is about 1.8 million pounds larger than registrations during these 2 months of 1958. Registrations during September 1959 were about 16.2 million pounds, more than 400,000 pounds larger than registrations in September 1958. Continuation of the rate of increase shown through September 1959 over a year earlier would indicate an increase for the 1959-60 marketing year of about 11 million pounds of cotton products. (See table 17.)

Per Capita Consumption Of Cotton and Other Fiber Increase

The per capita consumption of cotton in 1959 is estimated at about 26 pounds. This is about 17 percent above consumption in 1958 and is contrary to a long term downtrend. It appears likely that consumption of cotton per person in 1960 will decline slightly from that of 1959 but probably will remain well above the low level of 1958.

Consumption of other fibers in the United States also is increasing. Per person consumption of manmade fibers in 1959 is estimated at about 11 pounds compared with 9.7 pounds in 1958. (See table 18.) Sharp increases are being reported for both reyon and acetate and noncellulosic fibers. Consumption of rayon and acetate is estimated to be the highest since 1956, and the highest on record for noncellulosic fibers. In terms of cotton equivalent, consumption of manmade fibers has shown an even sharper increase. The 1959 figure is estimated at about 17 pounds compared with 15.0 pounds in 1958. The sharper increase in cotton equivalent terms is caused by the relatively larger increase in the consumption of noncellulosic fibers a pound of which replaces more cotton than does a pound of rayon and acetate.

Table 4.--Cotton and manmade fibers: Consumption per capita, 1955 to 1959

Year	Cotton	Manmade					
		Actual			Cotton equivalent		
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1955	26.5	8.6	2.6	11.2	12.1	4.6	16.7
1956	25.9	7.1	2.9	10.0	10.1	5.1	15.2
1957	23.7	6.9	3.3	10.2	9.7	5.9	15.6
1958	22.2	6.4	3.3	9.7	8.9	6.0	15.0
1959 1/	26.0	7.0	4.0	11.0	9.4	7.4	16.8

1/ Estimated.

One of the features of the manmade fibers in 1959 was the larger proportion of manmade fiber imports. Imports in 1959 probably equalled 7 percent of the estimated production, whereas in 1958 they accounted for approximately 5 percent. The largest item in the import picture was rayon and acetate staple fiber which accounted for an estimated 125 million pounds in 1959 and 82.7 million pounds in 1958.

Consumption of Cotton By Military Establishments Declines

Consumption of cotton in items delivered to the military establishments for the first 3 quarters of 1959 was smaller than for the same period a year earlier by about 15,000 bales. The consumption during the first 3 quarters of 1959 was the smallest for this period in any year since 1955. Consumption in the third quarter of 1959 was also smaller than for any third quarter since 1955. Consumption of manmade fiber during the third quarter of 1959 was below that for any third quarter since records began in 1954. Wool consumption in the third quarter of 1959 was only about 9 percent of that of a year earlier. (See table 19.)

The square yards of cotton fabrics delivered to the military establishment during the quarter July-September 1959 was the smallest in any like period since records began in 1954 and totaled only about 5.7 million square yards. Year-earlier deliveries were about 10.1 million square yards. Sharp declines occurred in the delivery of bunting, cord cloth, drill, osnaburg, oxford, sateen, terrycloth, twill and webbing. Increases occurred in the deliveries of duck, poplin and sheeting. (See table 20.) For manmade fabrics, about 784,000 square yards were delivered in the July-September 1959 period compared with 1,596,000 square yards in the same period a year earlier. Except for rayon satin, parachute cloth and twill, decreases occurred in deliveries of all manmade fabrics shown in table 21.

Fabric Production Increases

Production of cotton broadwoven goods in the second quarter of 1959 was about 2,389 million linear yards. This was about 8 million linear yards larger than production during the first quarter and compares with approximately 2,198 million yards in the second quarter of 1958. Production was larger in each category shown in table 22, except for print cloth, which was slightly lower than that of the second quarter of 1958. Production of sheetings increased by about 86 million linear yards, and fine cotton goods by almost 50 million linear yards.

Production of broadwoven goods in 1958 was the smallest since 1949. Production of about 8,973 million yards in 1958 compares with approximately 9,534 million in 1957. The only category for which production was larger in 1958 than in 1957 was fine cotton goods which showed an increase of about 96 million yards. (See table 22.)

As the years have progressed, production of fine cotton goods has increased in importance. In 1950 it accounted for about 12 percent of the total production of all cotton goods. By 1958 this proportion had increased to more than 16 percent, and in the first two quarters of the current year the percentage was 17. Fine cotton goods weigh less per square yard than most other constructions and therefore use less cotton. The proportion of broadwoven goods production represented by the output of other fabrics varies from year to year but there has been a noticeable downtrend in the proportion of colored yarn and napped fabrics since 1950. (See table 22.)

Production of manmade fiber broadwoven goods in the second quarter of 1959 was about the same as the first quarter of 1959 and about 42 million linear yards larger than the 583 million yards of the second quarter of 1958. Production of 100-percent acetate or rayon fabrics declined in the second quarter of 1959 from the same quarter of 1958. The production of blended rayon and acetate fabrics showed a sharp increase, rising by about 28 percent. The production of noncellulosic manmade fiber fabrics increased from about 158 million linear yards in April-June 1958 to about 206 million linear yards in April-June 1959, or an increase of 30 percent. (See table 23.)

Exports To Increase

Exports of cotton in 1959-60 marketing year are expected to be at least 5.5 million bales. Factors in this large increase are large cotton consumption and smaller cotton production in the foreign free world, and relatively low

U. S. export prices for cotton. If the small foreign free world cotton stocks of August 1, 1959 increase during the 1959-60 season, U. S. exports probably will be larger than 5.5 million bales. The estimate for 1959-60 compares with 2.8 million bales in 1958-59, and an annual average of 4.4 million bales for 1954-55 to 1958-59.

Payment-in-Kind Registration Relatively Large

Registration of bales to be exported in 1959 under the payment-in-kind program through October 30, 1959 were about 3 million bales. Registration for approximately the same period in 1958-59 plus sales for export by CCC were about 1.6 million bales.

Under the payment-in-kind program, exporters now receive certificates from CCC for 8 cents for each pound of cotton exported. These certificates can then be used to purchase additional cotton from CCC stocks. Registrations under the 1959-60 program started May 7, 1959. The rate of registration has varied each week, with the peak of about 224,000 bales being reached for the week ending September 18. For the week ending October 30, registrations were 185,384 bales.

Export Rate Deceptive

Exports during August and September 1959 totaled about 328,000 bales, compared with approximately 421,000 for the same months a year earlier. The smaller quantity for the 1959 period includes extremely small exports in August of only 98,500 bales, about 110,000 bales smaller than for the same month a year earlier. During September exports increased and were slightly larger than those of September 1958. The low rate of exports during the first two months of the 1959-60 season reflects the small stocks of cotton in commercial channels.

Stocks of cotton not held by CCC on August 1, 1959 were the smallest for any August 1 since 1949, about 1.9 million bales. Much of this was held for domestic use and was not available for export. Such small free stocks severely limited the quantity of cotton that could be exported in August.

Trade data indicate that the rate of export increased sharply during the last half of October. Probably a high rate of shipment will be maintained for the next few months.

Foreign Free World Production Declining, Consumption Increasing

For the last several years production of cotton in the foreign free world has trended upward, but this year production is declining slightly from 1958-59. The decline is a little more than 2 percent or about 400,000 bales. In 1958-59 production was up by about 500,000 bales over 1957-58. (See table 5.)

Principal production declines from last season appear likely in Mexico, Syria, Uganda, and Central America. Smaller production in these countries is occurring mainly because of acreage reductions resulting from lower prices received by growers last year. In India smaller production is occurring because of adverse weather. Partly offsetting production declines in the above mentioned countries are larger crops in Brazil, Argentina, Pakistan, Spain, Egypt, Sudan, and a number of other countries. Increases are occurring in these countries because of larger acreage or improvement over last year's poor weather conditions. (See table 30.)

During the 1959-60 marketing year, consumption of cotton in the foreign free world is expected to increase by about a million bales over that of 1958-59, an increase of about 5 percent. This increase is a recovery from the slight recession of the world textile industry in 1958-59. However, consumption is not expected to be any higher than that of 1956-57.

Stocks of cotton in the foreign free world on August 1, 1959 were the lowest for any August 1 since 1956. These stocks declined about 1.3 million bales or about 13 percent between August 1, 1958 and 1959.

The carryover in the foreign free world on August 1, 1959 was low in comparison with preceding carryovers. Also, prices for cotton at foreign mill points are lower than they were a year earlier, and this could stimulate an increase in stocks. If stocks on August 1, 1960 do increase over those of a year earlier, U. S. exports in 1959-60 will be larger than the 5.5 million bales mentioned previously.

Table 5.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1956-57, to date

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/	1959-60 1/ 2/
	Mil. bales	Mil. bales	Mil. bales	Mil. bales
Starting carryover	7.8	9.3	10.0	8.7
Production	15.9	16.8	17.3	16.9
Imports from U. S.	7.6	5.7	2.8	5.5
Total supply	31.3	31.8	30.1	31.1
Consumption	21.0	20.4	20.0	21.0
Exports to U. S., net exports to Communist countries, and destroyed	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total disappearance	22.0	21.8	21.4	22.3
Ending carryover	9.3	10.0	8.7	8.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 6.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and U. S. average spot export prices, 1958-59 crop year and August and September 1959 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound 3/	Price per pound 4/	Quality 5/
		Cents	Cents	
	Crop year, 1958-59 6/			
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, Fine	25.94	24.28	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	25.98	26.04	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	22.97	31.31	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	26.73	25.07	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	7/25.87	30.38	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	26.93	29.56	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt *	Ashmouni good	40.66	32.58	M 1-1/8"
	August 1959			
Bombay, India	Broach, Vijay, Fine	26.69	19.66	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	24.03	21.50	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	26.97	26.68	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	19.24	20.53	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	7/25.04	25.80	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	30.62	24.80	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt *	Ashmouni good	43.99	27.75	M 1-1/8"
	September 1959			
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, Fine	26.66	19.79	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	23.64	21.68	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	8/26.71	26.49	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	20.00	20.71	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	7/25.71	25.61	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	31.18	25.74	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt *	Ashmouni good	38.93	27.58	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable.

2/ Quotations on net weight basis.

3/ Average of prices collected once each week.

4/ Average 14 spot market gross weight price less export payment-in-kind rate per pound, divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis.

5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton.

6/ CCC average sales price divided by 0.96 for August 1958 through June 1959 and price as explained under footnote 4/ for July 1959.

7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price divided by 0.96.

8/ 3-week average.

* Discounts of varying amounts are offered on exports sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Export Prices Lower

Export prices for U. S. cotton in August and September 1959 were well below those of a year earlier. The payment-in-kind program is now computed on the basis of 8 cents for each pound of cotton exported, whereas a year earlier it was computed at 6.5 cents. In addition, CCC sales prices for unrestricted use are lower than they were a year earlier, as explained on page 21. These two factors have resulted in a reduction in export prices for U. S. cotton as indicated in table 6. It has also placed U. S. cotton in a more competitive position with respect to foreign growths, as indicated in the same table. Of the 7 growths shown in table 6, September 1959 prices for comparable U. S. qualities are below those for foreign growths in 6 of the 7 instances. In 1958-59, average U. S. export prices were higher than those for comparable foreign growths in 4 out of the 7 cases. For the 7 qualities shown, U. S. export prices were lower in August and September than they were for the same months in 1958-59 by about 2.75 cents per pound on the average.

Government Financing of U. S. Cotton Exports Declines

The U. S. Government allotted about $150 million to finance the export of cotton in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, (as of November 6, 1959) under Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act, Public Law 480 Titles I and II, and Export-Import Bank loans. These funds will probably finance the export of about 1.2 million bales. The figures for 1959-60 exclude existing agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been made. Additional financing arrangements will probably be authorized later in the fiscal year. The funds made available to date are less, however, than those authorized to the same date for the preceding fiscal year. It appears, therefore, that Government financing of cotton exports may be less in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 and 1957-58. It was close to 2 million bales in both fiscal years. (See table 7.)

Table 7.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1957, 1958 and 1959 1/

Program	1957-58		1958-59 2/		1959-60 3/	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	Million bales 4/	Million dollars	Million bales 4/	Million dollars	Million bales 4/
Mutual Security Act	99.4	0.7	106.2	0.8	19.0	0.2
Export-Import Bank	61.1	.5	49.2	.4	5/38.9	.3
Public Law 480						
Title I	128.0	.9	98.1	.7	6/89.7	.7
Title II	4.8	7/	1.3	7/	2.5	7/
Total 8/	293.3	2.0	254.7	1.9	149.7	1.2

1/ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursements. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Incomplete data to November 6, only. 4/ Running bales partly estimated. 5/ Includes cotton waste. 6/ Excludes agreements with Indonesia amounting to about 18.3 million dollars, for which purchase authorizations have not been issued. 7/ Less than 50,000 bales. 8/ Totals were made before rounding.

In fiscal year 1958-59 shipment of cotton under barter contracts totaled about 396,000 bales. This was less than such shipments in either of the 2 preceding fiscal years and program limitations indicate that the lower level will continue.

Table 8.--Shipments of cotton under barter

Fiscal year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 bales	Million dollars
1956-57	970	127
1957-58	465	56
1958-59	396	46

Supply to Increase

The supply of cotton in the United States in the 1959-60 season is estimated at 23.7 million bales, approximately 3.4 million larger than the supply during 1958-59. The principal cause for increase in supply is larger production, although carryover also is slightly larger than it was a year earlier. Despite this sharp increase in supply, the carryover on August 1, 1960 is expected to be about the same as that of 1959. Disappearance is expected to increase by about the same number of bales as supply.

Production of Cotton Increases

The 1959 cotton crop is estimated at about 14.7 million running bales as of November 1, 1959. This will be the largest cotton crop since 1953, when 16.3 million bales were produced. The 1959 crop is 3.3 million bales larger than the 1958 crop.

The cause of the increase in the cotton crop is larger acreage and a record high yield of about 474 pounds of lint per harvested acre. This compares with the previous record in 1958 of about 466 pounds per acre. The only States that show record high yields in 1959 are California, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, but most States had relatively high yields. The other factor in the large cotton crop was the increase in acreage, which was up from about 11.8 million harvested acres in 1958 to about 15 million in the current year. This acreage increase resulted from the ending of the acreage reserve program under the soil bank program and the institution of the Choice B program under new legislation affecting cotton price supports. The acreage reserve program in 1958 had about 5 million acres of cotton land in it. The Choice B program during the current season added about 1 million acres to the national acreage allotment as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Placement of more than 500,000 acres from cotton allotments in the conservation reserve counterbalanced some of the acreage increase resulting from the two programs mentioned above.

The proportion of the crop produced in the West declined slightly this year from that of 1958, while that produced in the Southeast increased. This is somewhat contrary to past trends. But for the Choice B program, the proportion produced in the West would have been even smaller, as the West placed a relatively larger part of its cotton acreage under the Choice B cotton program than did other sections of the cotton belt. The Southeast's proportion increased because it had relatively the largest proportion of its acreage under the acreage reserve program in 1958; the ending of this program released a large acreage in this section for planting to cotton.

Acreage Allotment Set At the Minimum Allowed By Law

On October 14, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the national acreage allotment for upland cotton of 16 million acres. This is the minimum acreage allotment permitted by the Agricultural Act of 1958. To the national acreage allotment must be added a national acreage reserve of about 300,000 acres required under the Agricultural Act of 1958 for establishing minimum farm allotments for small farms. Thus the total allotments for upland cotton in the United States available for allocation to farms under the regular acreage allotment program are about 16.3 million acres.

In addition to the national acreage allotment, farmers who elect the Choice B allotments for their farms may increase their planted acreage by 40 percent above the regular acreage allotments for their farms. The total of the increases in farm allotments that result from the election of Choice B allotments will be in addition to the nationally allotted acreage of 16.3 million acres. Those farmers who choose the Choice B program will have their cotton supported by a loan which is 15 percent of parity less than the purchase price for the farmers who choose to remain under the Choice A program. In the press release of October 14 it is stated that Choice A farmers will have their cotton supported at not less than 75 percent of parity.

The Choice B program was also available for the 1959 crop when the national acreage allotment was 16 million acres and the national acreage reserve was also 300,000 acres. About 1 million acres were added to the national acreage allotment by the Choice B program. Thus a total of 17.3 million acres was allotted for upland cotton for 1959. The acreage planted to upland cotton in 1959 was estimated at about 15.8 million acres or about 1.5 million less than the total acreage permitted under the acreage allotment program.

The national marketing quota of 66,590 bales and acreage allotment of 64,776 acres for extra-long staple cotton is discussed on page 19.

On October 20 it was announced that upland and extra-long staple cotton "have been determined to be in surplus supply for purposes of the $50,000 nonrecourse price support limitation on 1960 production." For these crops "a 20-percent reduction from 1959 acreage will be considered an equivalent reduction in production as required by law to avoid the price-support limitation.... In the case of upland cotton, the requirement of a 20-percent reduction from 1959 acreage will apply whether the producer elected the Choice A plan (stayed within regular acreage allotment) or Choice B plan (planted up to 40 percent over regular acreage allotment) under the 1959 cotton program.... The $50,000 price-support limitation, which was included as a provision of the 1960 Agricultural Appropriation Act (Public Law 86-80), applies only to 1960 production.... Under the limitation, nonrecourse price support to any person on the 1960 production of any agricultural commodity declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply is limited to $50,000 unless 'such person shall reduce his production from that which such person produced the preceding year, in such percentage, not to exceed 20 percentum, as the Secretary may determine to be essential to bring production in line within a reasonable period of time with that necessary to provide an adequate supply to meet domestic and foreign demands, plus adequate reserves.'

"The $50,000 limitation applies only to nonrecourse price support. Loans will continue to be made in excess of this amount provided the borrower 'shall agree to repay all amounts advanced in excess of $50,000 for any agricultural commodity within 12 months from the date of the advance of such funds or at such later date as the Secretary may determine.'"

Extra-Long Staple Cotton Situation

Disappearance of extra-long staple cotton in the United States during the 1958-59 marketing year totaled about 131,900 bales compared with approximately 109,000 bales a year earlier. Domestic mill consumption increased by about 10,000 bales over that of 1957-58 and exports were up about 13,000.

The supply of extra-long staple cotton during 1958-59 was about 300,000 bales compared with about 228,000 the preceding season. The increase in the supply was caused principally by the carryover on August 1, 1958 which was about 2.3 times as large as that of a year earlier. The carryover on August 1, 1959 increased again by about 27,000 bales. (See table 37.)

The supply in 1959-60 is estimated at about 306,000 bales, or about 6,000 bales larger than a year earlier. The supply estimate includes a crop of 73,400 running bales, estimated as of November 1, imports of about 82,500 bales (1-3/8 inches and longer) and the 1959 carryover of about 149,000 bales. Under the import quota for cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer, 82,500 bales or the total import quota for 1959-60 has been imported since August 1, 1959.

Disappearance in 1959-60 is expected to be not more than 120,000 bales. This includes consumption of not more than 115,000 bales and exports of about 5,000. Consumption may be slightly above the 109,000 bales of 1958-59 because of the strong demand for cotton textiles during the current season, but the increase is not expected to carry consumption more than 5 or 6 thousand bales above consumption in 1958-59.

Prices for foreign grown long-stable cotton produced in Egypt, the Sudan and Peru have declined and are now well below prices for American-Egyptian cotton. For example, the price for Karnak Good cotton at Alexandria, Egypt was 38.19 cents per pound in September 1959. This compares with prices for American-Egyptian cotton Grade 3, 1-1/2 inches in staple length at El Paso, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona of 55.50 cents per pound in the same month. Under such circumstances American-Egyptian cotton will not be exported for dollars. That which is exported will be under Government programs such as Public Law 480 and Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act.

The carryover of extra-long staple cotton on August 1, 1960 probably will show a further increase over that of 1959. It may increase to about 174,000 bales. This will be the largest carryover since 1922.

The acreage allotment for extra-long staple cotton in the United States for the 1960 crop has been set at 64,776 acres. This compares with the allotment of 70,822 acres for the 1959 crop. (See table 9.) The 1960 acreage allotment is based on a marketing quota of 66,590 bales. In the press release announcing the quota it was stated, "To prevent disastrous fluctuations in the quota from year to year, however, the law provides for certain minimums to be applied to the national marketing quota. The 1960 marketing quota is based on legislation enacted September 21, 1959, which directs that the 1960 marketing quota for extra-long staple cotton shall be not less than 90 percent of the 1959 quota."

Table 9.--Extra-long staple cotton: Acreage allotments, by States, United States, 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage allotments	
	1959	1960
	Acres	Acres
Arizona	29,908	27,326
California	425	424
Florida	635	554
Georgia	116	132
New Mexico	14,003	12,478
Texas	24,196	22,243
Puerto Rico	1,539	1,619
United States	70,822	64,776

CCC Holdings

At the start of the 1959 season stocks of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans) were about 7 million bales. Since that time CCC has sold approximately 5 million bales and has acquired, principally by purchases of Choice A cotton, an additional 4 million bales. On October 30 the net stocks held by CCC were about 6 million bales.

CCC purchases cotton marketed by farmers under the Choice A support program at 34.10 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton at average location. CCC also makes nonrecourse loans to farmers marketing cotton under the Choice B program for 28.40 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton at average location. Since the market price has been well above Choice B loan rate (see page 22), most of the Choice B cotton has been sold and CCC had made loans on only 8,766 bales as of October 30.

Purchases by CCC of Choice A cotton through October 30, 1959 were about 3.5 million bales. Large purchases occurred because the market price has been well below the Choice A purchase price. CCC has sold 1.6 million bales of the Choice A purchases as of October 30. Most of this was sold

Table 10.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1957 and 1958 and August 1959 to date

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/		
		Owned 2/	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1957							
Aug. 1	8,902	5,182	3,718	8,900	2	3/	2
1958							
Aug. 1	5,370	2,865	2,505	5,370	40	39	79
1959							
Aug. 1	7,043	974	5,997	6,971	29	42	72
Aug. 7	6,597	6,525	---	6,525	72	---	72
Aug. 14	6,597	6,526	---	6,526	71	---	71
Aug. 21	5,582	5,511	---	5,511	71	---	71
Aug. 28	5,579	5,509	---	5,509	70	---	70
Sept. 4	4,974	4,905	3/	4,905	69	---	69
Sept. 11	5,019	4,951	3/	4,951	68	---	68
Sept. 18	4,934	4,866	3/	4,866	68	---	68
Sept. 25	4,883	4,815	3/	4,815	68	---	68
Oct. 2	4,933	4,865	3/	4,865	68	---	68
Oct. 9	4,970	4,901	1	4,902	68	---	68
Oct. 16	5,354	5,286	2	5,288	66	---	66
Oct. 23	5,686	5,616	4	5,620	66	---	66
Oct. 30	6,036	5,961	9	5,970	66	---	66

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated Stock.
3/ Less than 500 bales.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

by local sales agencies. The sales price by the local sales agencies has been set at a minimum of 110 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. The carrying charges are set by CCC as 10 points per pound for October and an additional 15 points per pound each subsequent month through July 1960. The New Orleans commodity office has sold a small quantity, less than 50,000 bales, of Choice A cotton at the higher of the above price or the market price as determined by CCC. (See table 10.) Most CCC sales during the 1959-60 season are for unrestricted use.

Market Price for Cotton Declines

The market price for cotton during the current season is well below that of a year earlier. The average 14 spot market price for Middling 1-inch cotton during October averaged 31.66 cents per pound, compared with 34.75 cents for the same month in 1958. Average prices for August and September also were below those of the same months a year earlier. This marks the first season since 1956-57 in which average prices for these months have been below those for the same months a year earlier. (See table 11.)

The cause of this decline in the market price is primarily a lower CCC sales price. The loan rate for the Choice B cotton for 1959 was set at 65 percent of the parity price announced for upland cotton for February 1959. The sales price by the local sales agencies, as indicated previously, has been set at not less than 110 percent of this loan rate plus carrying charges. This means that the sales price for the Middling 7/8-inch cotton from the 1959 crop is set at about 71.5 percent of the parity price announced for mid-January plus reasonable carrying charges. Before 1959-60, CCC could not sell cotton for unrestricted use for less than 105 percent of support price plus reasonable carrying charges.

Of course, the market price can rise substantially above any support price or CCC sales price. The support price is designed primarily to set a floor under prices. But in the past when supplies have been large in relation to demand, as they are at the present, the market price has not risen very far above the CCC support price. Prices for the lower grades of cotton have not declined as much from a year earlier as prices for the better grades. Consequently Strict Low Middling and lower white grades, light spotted, and colored grades are being sold commercially. Middling and higher grades are moving to CCC.

Prices Received By Farmers Decline

Prices received by farmers during mid-September and mid-October of 1959 were below those for the same period in 1958. The decline in prices has been associated, of course, with the decline in support rates and the maintenance of the large supply. This is discussed in the preceding section, "Market Price for Cotton Declines." (See table 38.)

Parity Price

The parity price effective for November for upland cotton, based on October 15 price data, declined to 37.80 cents per pound down moderately from that effective for October and September of 37.93 cents per pound. The high for 1959 of 38.18 cents per pound was reached for the parity price effective for June. The decline occurred because the parity index (prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wages) has declined, down 3 index points in mid-October from May 1959. In mid-October the parity index stood at 296 (1910-14=100). Because of a high parity index, the average parity price in 1958 for upland cotton was 38.33 cents per pound, the highest price since the earliest year for which records are available, 1923-24. (See table 11.)

Table 11.--Parity price per pound of cotton: Annual average,
United States, 1923 to date

Year beginning August 1	Average	Year beginning August 1	Average
	Cents		Cents
1923	20.58	1941	17.73
1924	20.96	1942	19.22
1925	20.83	1943	20.58
1926	20.58	1955	20.96
1927	20.58	1945	22.07
1928	20.58	1946	26.78
1929	20.21	1947	30.26
1930	18.48	1948	30.50
1931	16.12	1949	30.13
1932	14.51	1950	32.87
1933	15.62	1951	34.22
1934	16.12	1952	34.19
1935	15.62	1953	34.69
1936	16.37	1954	35.06
1937	16.00	1955	35.12
1938	15.25	1956	36.40
1939	15.38	1957	37.88
1940	15.62	1958	38.33

Output of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products Increases

Crushings of 4,439,000 tons of cottonseed by oil mills in the 1958-59 marketing year were about 5 percent more than in the preceding season. The 1958-59 crushings were about 93 percent of the 1958 crop of 4,798,000 tons. Production of cottonseed in 1957-58 amounted to 4,609,000 tons of which 4,247,000 tons or 92 percent were crushed.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same in 1959-60 as in the last 5 years, 6,142,000 tons of seed will be produced. Applying the average ratio of crushings to production of the last 5 years--92.1 percent--would give crushings of about 5.7 million tons.

The production of cottonseed oil, cake and meal, and cotton linters obtained from these crushings is shown in table 41.

Stocks of Cottonseed Products

Stocks of refined and crude cottonseed oil at oil mills, factories and warehouses were about 223 million pounds on August 1, 1959, about 27 percent above August 1, 1958. Stocks of linters were 575,000 bales on August 1, 1959, 810,000 bales a year earlier.

Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at oil mills on August 1, 1959 were about 3 percent greater than those of a year earlier, and stocks of hulls were 55 percent smaller. Data on stocks at other locations are not available. (See table 42.)

No stocks of cottonseed oil or linters were held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1959.

Supply and Disappearance of Cotton Linters Decline

The total supply of linters for the 1959-60 marketing year is estimated at about 2.4 million bales. This is about 0.1 million bales larger than the supply of 1958-59. (See table 45.) The 1959-60 supply includes estimated imports of about 150,000 bales and the beginning stocks and production figures shown above. Disappearance of linters in 1959-60 is estimated at about 1.5 million bales, compared with approximately 1.4 million in 1958-59. Domestic consumption will probably increase from about 1.2 million bales in 1958-59 to about 1.3 million in 1959-60. Exports are expected to be approximately 200,000 bales compared with 243,000 in 1958-59.

Disappearance of about 1.5 million bales will leave an ending carryover of about 1 million bales, about 75 percent above a year earlier.

Prices for Cotton Linters Decline

Prices for all grades of felting grade linters averaged lower for the 1958-59 season than for the two preceding. Prices were below a year earlier in August and September 1959. (See table 43.) Prices for chemical grade linters showed a downward movement and in August averaged 0.75 cent below a year earlier. (See table 43.)

Yield and the Acreage Reserve and Choice B Programs for Cotton

By Frank Lowenstein

For many years the yield per harvested acre of cotton in the United States has tended to increase. This long-time trend has continued since the mid-1920's. For 1925 the trend yield (9 year moving average centered) was 160 pounds of cotton per harvested acre and for 1955 it was 374 pounds. For the last four crops Government programs have tended to cause this trend to be even sharper than it has been over the long term because of regional shifts in relative acreage. The regional shifts in acreage under the acreage reserve program probably caused average U. S. yields per harvested acre to increase by 6 to 15 pounds for the 1956, 1957, and 1958 crops over what they would otherwise have been. Regional shifts in acreage under the Choice B program, in operation for the first time in 1959, probably caused an increase in yield of about 6 pounds per acre.

Yield of cotton per harvested acre in 1959 was more than triple that of 1928. The yield has been trending upward since the mid-1920's, and more sharply since 1947. (See Figure 2.) Part of the cause was the shifting of

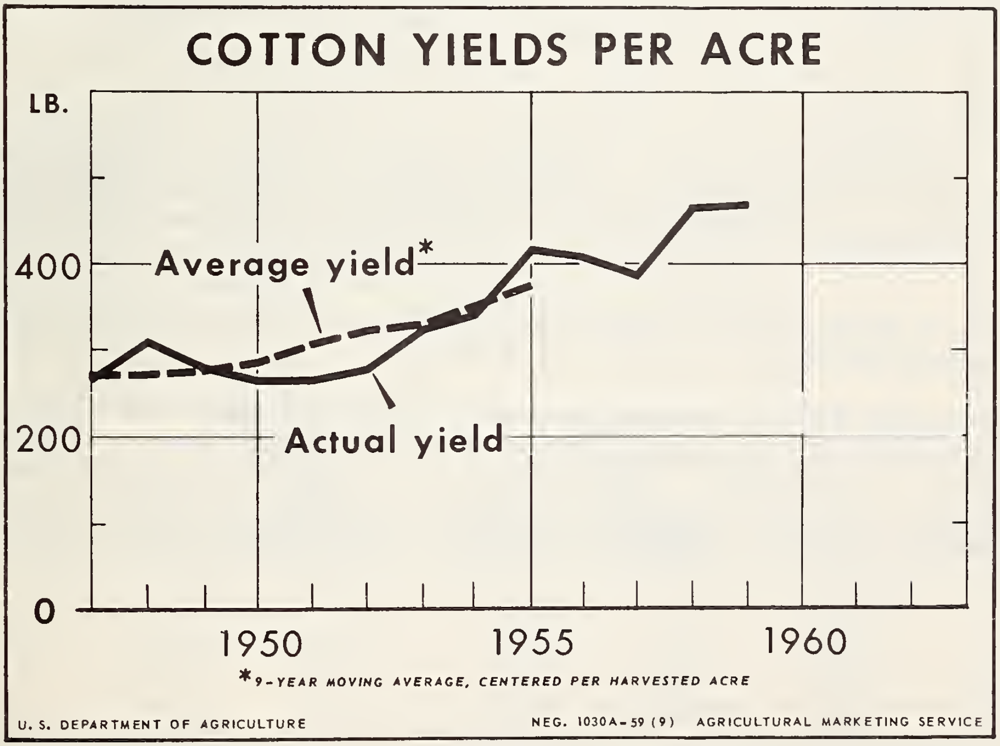

Figure 2

acreage from the relatively low yielding region of the Southeastern States 1/ to the relatively high yielding region of the West. 2/ In 1928, the proportion of the total U. S. acreage in the West was only 1.3 percent, but in 1959 it was 9.7 percent. Over the same period the proportion of total acreage in the Southeast declined from 24.9 percent to 16.5 percent. (See table 32.) Also yields have increased within each region.

Because the West is the highest yielding region in the Cotton Belt, the proportion of the total crop has increased more than the relative increase in acreage. Production from 1928 to 1959 increased from 3 percent to 21 percent of the total crop. (See table 34.)

Some of the acreage control programs slowed expansion of cotton acreage in the higher yielding regions. In recent years, two Government programs have affected the regional distribution of acreage, and,through this distribution the average U. S. yield of cotton per acre, and the size of the cotton crop in the United States. The two programs are the acreage reserve program (initiated in 1956 and abolished after the 1958 crop was harvested) and the Choice B support price program for cotton (initiated with the 1959 crop).

Under the acreage reserve program, farmers were paid to withhold allotted acreage from upland cotton production. Under the Choice B program the price support offered to a farmer for upland cotton was lowered 15 percent of parity and the farmer was allowed to increase his upland cotton acreage by as much as 40 percent above his allotment.

These programs could affect yields in two ways:

1. By withdrawing low- or high-yielding acreage from production within a State or adding such acreage to production. If such withdrawals or additions were important, there should be some correlation between the number of acres in the programs and the yield per acre.

2. By altering the relative distribution of acreage between the low- and high-yielding regions of the Cotton Belt.

Since the Choice B support program has been in operation only one year, its effect on the adding of high-yielding or low-yielding acres within a State cannot be determined. Examination of the State data does not indicate a significant correlation between the amount of acreage in the acreage reserve program and the average yield per harvested acre for each State. (See table 31.)

1/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

2/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

Other factors are apparently more important in determining the average State yields than the size of the acreage reserve program. If the program had been continued more than three years, perhaps some conclusions could be drawn concerning the effect on State yields. However, actual experience for the three years shows little apparent effect.

In analyzing the effect of the changes in the regional distribution of acreage caused by the programs it was assumed that all of the acreage in the acreage reserve programs for cotton would have been harvested if there had been no program, that all of the additional acreage provided by the Choice B program in 1959 was harvested and that average State yields would have been the same with or without the programs.

During the three years that the acreage reserve programs was in effect, the average U. S. yield per harvested acre was increased by 6 to 15 pounds by the regional shift in acreage. (See table 12.)

Table 12.--Average U. S. yield per harvested acre: Actual and estimated without acreage reserve program, 1956-57 to 1958-59

Crop year	Actual	Adjusted for program
	Pounds	Pounds
1956-57	409	402
1957-58	388	382
1958-59	466	451

In all three of the years that the acreage reserve program operated, the acreage planted to cotton in the Southeast, the region with the lowest yield, was a smaller proportion of the U. S. total than it would have been had there been no acreage reserve program. On the other hand, the proportion of the total in the two highest yielding areas, the West and the Delta (see table 13), was increased by the acreage reserve program.

Table 13.--Proportion of cotton acreage harvested by regions: Actual and estimated without acreage reserve program, 1956-57 to 1958-59

Region	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Actual	Adjusted for program	Actual	Adjusted for program	Actual	Adjusted for program
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
West	8.3	7.8	9.2	8.3	10.9	8.2
Southwest	44.3	46.8	47.5	46.9	48.9	47.1
Delta	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.2	27.1	26.4
Southeast	19.0	18.4	16.1	18.6	13.1	18.3

Despite the increase in yields, actual production declined because of the acreage reserve program. (See table 13.) The increases in yields caused by shifts in regional acreage were not enough to counterbalance the much smaller acreage caused by the programs. The cotton crop would have been larger by the following amounts if there had been no acreage reserve program:

1956-57	--	670,000 bales
1957-58	--	2,511,000 bales
1958-59	--	4,266,000 bales

Relatively more acreage was placed in the Choice B program in 1959 from the high-yielding regions of the West than from the lower-yielding area of the Southeast. There would have been a larger proportion of the total acreage in the Southeast and a smaller proportion in the West without the Choice B program than with it. (See table 14.) Consequently, the average U. S. yield probably showed an increase of about 6 pounds over what it would have been without the program. In other words, without the Choice B program the yield probably would have been about 468 pounds instead of the actual 474 pounds.

Table 14.--Proportion of cotton acreage harvested by region: Actual and estimated without Choice B program, 1959-60

Region	Actual	Adjusted for program
	Percent	Percent
West	9.7	8.7
Southwest	46.1	46.2
Delta	27.7	27.7
Southeast	16.5	17.4

The Choice B program added about 1 million acres to the land planted to cotton in 1959. Without the additional acreage, and assuming the lower yield mentioned above, production would have been about 700,000 bales smaller than now estimated.

Table 15.--Cotton: Daily average consumption by month, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1944-September 1959

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1944	38,233	37,451	37,053	37,644	38,812	36,537
1945	33,374	35,022	33,502	33,284	33,417	34,477
1946	40,445	38,936	40,511	40,991	37,945	39,907
1947	34,924	33,118	35,353	37,175	35,063	37,582
1948	33,841	33,582	32,170	30,445	31,143	29,357
1949	29,058	32,178	33,386	34,278	35,038	35,117
1950	39,844	38,589	40,502	39,518	41,081	40,474
1951	37,124	35,847	35,145	35,561	35,210	35,819
1952	36,489	36,715	35,531	36,589	36,461	34,920
1953	35,447	35,138	33,647	33,091	32,032	32,840
1954	32,574	32,665	33,955	33,848	34,038	34,558
1955	34,981	34,845	35,089	35,583	36,261	36,210
1956	33,451	32,750	34,472	33,304	33,636	32,496
1957	32,371	32,444	31,060	31,058	30,507	30,832
1958 1/	31,246	31,677	31,627	31,979	31,152	33,206
1959 1/	34,511	33,638				

Year beginning August 1	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1944	36,536	36,154	35,631	35,397	35,780	35,694
1945	34,876	35,595	35,972	37,330	38,500	37,630
1946	39,077	38,918	39,169	36,290	34,356	35,677
1947	36,509	35,790	37,022	37,146	36,488	35,081
1948	29,721	29,477	28,190	26,280	27,578	26,914
1949	34,299	33,839	35,462	35,798	34,015	37,883
1950	41,814	42,596	39,528	41,421	41,271	38,308
1951	35,931	34,715	34,058	34,109	34,045	34,579
1952	35,933	36,538	36,370	37,032	37,607	36,600
1953	32,306	32,187	32,866	31,860	31,745	33,347
1954	34,119	34,224	34,586	34,749	34,848	34,885
1955	36,088	35,136	36,092	35,137	33,190	33,921
1956	32,695	33,125	32,552	33,083	33,212	31,909
1957	30,451	30,156	29,553	29,628	30,285	30,736
1958 1/	33,317	33,049	36,276	34,667	33,349	40,705

1/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Unfinished cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 20 selected constructions, United States, by months, 1954 to date

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Cloth prices 1/							
1954	60.75	60.98	61.48	61.13	61.24	62.19	62.42	62.04	61.47	61.27	61.58	61.89	61.54
1955	62.35	62.86	63.71	64.40	65.30	65.49	65.46	64.88	64.33	63.96	63.33	62.51	64.05
1956	61.78	61.74	63.21	62.93	62.54	62.00	61.11	60.52	60.18	59.74	59.52	59.42	61.22
1957	59.17	58.86	58.36	58.13	58.55	58.57	58.24	57.86	57.45	56.72	56.74	56.79	57.97
1958	56.98	56.99	57.14	58.13	58.98	59.41	60.50	61.63	62.22	62.69	63.25	63.78	60.14
1959	64.09	64.38											
						Cotton prices 2/							
1954	35.88	36.47	36.36	35.90	36.25	36.29	36.41	34.65	35.78	36.54	36.61	36.48	36.22
1955	36.29	35.30	35.33	36.07	35.78	36.32	37.12	37.05	36.69	36.76	36.85	35.72	36.27
1956	33.93	33.93	34.09	34.35	34.43	34.79	35.07	34.70	34.68	34.71	34.74	34.75	34.51
1957	34.08	33.78	34.34	35.77	35.74	35.13	34.98	34.75	34.70	34.92	35.03	35.14	34.86
1958	34.68	34.75	34.98	34.77	33.92	34.40	34.53	34.72	35.04	35.02	35.05	35.03	34.74
1959	33.73	32.97											
						Mill margins 3/							
1954	24.87	24.51	25.12	25.23	24.99	25.90	26.01	25.39	25.69	24.73	24.97	25.41	25.32
1955	26.06	27.56	28.38	28.33	29.52	29.17	28.34	27.83	27.64	27.20	26.48	26.79	27.78
1956	27.85	27.81	29.12	28.58	28.11	27.21	26.04	25.82	25.50	25.03	24.78	24.67	26.71
1957	25.09	25.08	24.02	22.36	22.81	23.44	23.26	23.11	22.75	22.00	21.71	21.65	23.11
1958	22.30	22.24	22.16	23.36	25.06	25.01	25.97	26.91	27.18	27.67	28.20	28.75	25.40
1959	30.36	31.41											

1/ Average wholesale price for 20 selected constructions. Prices per yard are converted to the approximate value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton. 2/ Average monthly price based on landed quotations (Group 201 mill points) for four growths - Southeastern, Memphis Territory, Texas-Oklahoma and California. 3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices for the average qualities of cotton used in the 20 constructions.

Table 17.--Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, annual 1957-58, 1958-59 and August-September, 1958 and 1959

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments							
		August 1957-July 1958		August 1958-July 1959		August-September 1958		August-September 1959	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A	Card strips, comber noils, spinners laps and roving waste	2,399,501.98	43,236,677	2,498,707.38	45,894,071	500,454.51	9,243,181	603,355.26	9,825,831
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	10,784.98	161,241	4,537.28	72,640	1,431.11	22,570	753.07	10,341
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	1,082.21	15,575	494.70	7,297	46.43	665	177.60	2,000
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	1,027,756.28	14,670,168	697,252.37	10,222,507	102,824.20	1,505,558	125,399.50	1,624,345
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	2,253,920.53	31,404,932	1,751,897.60	24,996,388	261,535.06	3,735,457	306,914.83	3,820,036
F	Knitted articles	84,108.40	1,149,736	81,859.69	1,165,215	8,431.99	125,428	17,989.59	241,263
G	Finished fabrics	7,014,126.71	92,831,017	5,607,327.33	76,088,799	914,412.19	12,360,961	935,432.44	11,200,882
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	1,163,904.85	13,615,229	1,117,367.38	13,312,147	152,518.35	1,822,581	223,931.06	2,379,550
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	287,699.45	6,685,753	244,124.21	5,854,641	37,858.91	900,445	59,124.44	1,255,482
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	91,496.37	1,796,331	123,151.46	2,589,269	16,709.82	335,416	32,812.88	567,069
K	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	990,545.45	17,927,549	782,320.36	14,432,378	95,083.40	1,755,889	160,626.92	2,456,532
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	24,099.19	737,160	16,735.47	524,321	1,804.99	56,187	8,094.91	225,274
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	200,278.37	2,626,925	233,580.81	3,152,454	27,001.00	357,844	39,615.96	451,546
	Total	15,549,304.77	226,858,293	13,159,356.04	198,312,127	2,120,111.96	32,222,182	2,514,228.46	34,060,151

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18.--Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1925 to date

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 1/	Cotton 2/			Wool 3/			Rayon and acetate 4/			Other synthetics 5/			Flax 6/			Silk 7/			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita 8/
	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	3.0	58.4	1.6	0.5				12.6	0.4	0.1	76.0	2.1	0.7	3,572.2	30.8
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	2.9	60.9	1.6	.5				16.2	.4	.1	76.9	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	3.0	100.1	2.4	.8				11.4	.3	.1	85.0	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	2.7	.8				13.6	.4	.1	87.2	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	3.3	1.1				14.0	.4	.1	96.8	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	3.9	1.0				15.6	.5	.1	80.6	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	4.9	1.3				7.2	.2	.1	87.5	2.7	.7	3,222.0	26.0
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	5.3	1.2				7.8	.3	.1	74.8	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	5.9	1.7				10.2	.3	.1	70.4	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	6.3	1.6				10.9	.3	.1	60.4	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	7.4	2.0				12.6	.3	.1	72.4	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	7.5	2.5				13.1	.3	.1	67.5	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	6.9	2.4				14.2	.3	.1	64.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	9.2	2.5				3.9	.1	9/	57.1	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	10.1	3.5				14.4	.3	.1	55.3	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	4.4	0.1	9/	12.1	.2	.1	47.6	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.5	.2	0.1	9.7	.1	.1	25.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	23.0	.3	.2	.2	10/	9/	6,903.8	51.2
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.6	.3	13.6	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,611.8	48.4
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	45.8	.7	.3	9.5	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,173.3	44.6
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	12.9	5.5	49.8	.8	.4	7.4	.1	.1	1.0	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	13.5	6.2	53.2	.8	.4	12.6	.2	.1	13.5	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	15.4	6.9	51.4	.8	.4	8.8	.1	.1	3.2	.1	9/	6,415.1	44.5
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	18.0	7.8	71.6	1.1	.5	5.5	.1	9/	7.4	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.3	6.7	92.8	1.7	.6	6.1	.1	9/	4.0	.1	9/	5,435.9	36.4
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	19.8	8.9	140.5	2.1	.9	10.9	.2	.1	10.5	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	195.5	2.9	1.3	11.1	.2	.1	7.2	.1	9/	6,843.1	44.3
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	249.1	4.0	1.6	6.7	.1	9/	12.6	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	279.6	4.3	1.8	7.6	.1	9/	7.8	.1	9/	6,468.0	40.5
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	384.1	6.3	2.4	1,154.8	19.2	7.1	328.7	5.5	2.0	7.0	.1	9/	8.5	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	8.6	432.1	6.5	2.6	8.0	.1	9/	11.0	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3
1956	168.2	4,362.6	67.0	25.9	440.8	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.5	7.1	484.3	7.4	2.9	7.9	.1	9/	12.7	.2	.1	6,509.4	38.7
1957	171.2	4,060.4	65.7	23.7	368.8	6.0	2.2	1,177.1	19.0	6.9	562.0	9.1	3.3	7.2	.1	9/	8.3	.1	9/	6,183.8	36.1
1958 12/	174.1	3,866.9	65.5	22.2	336.7	5.7	1.9	1,107.8	18.8	6.4	578.3	9.8	3.3	4.0	.1	9/	4.8	.1	9/	5,898.5	33.9

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Include filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 10/ Less than 0.05 percent. 11/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, July 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton		Manmade fibers	Wool, clean basis
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1954				
July - September	23.0	11,028	398	291
October - December	23.7	11,396	942	321
1955				
January - March	21.0	10,062	583	424
April - June	13.7	6,583	1,074	3,321
July - September	12.4	5,929	897	2,835
October - December	19.4	9,335	937	1,932
Total 1/	66.5	31,909	3,491	8,512
1956				
January - March	21.7	10,420	1,868	1,231
April - June	26.1	12,509	1,638	629
July - September	17.9	8,610	1,443	958
October - December	27.9	13,393	986	2,078
Total 1/	93.6	44,931	5,935	4,896
1957				
January - March	43.9	21,083	2,119	4,445
April - June	27.7	13,281	1,273	1,715
July - September	14.3	6,862	425	3,174
October - December	20.4	9,769	263	1,370
Total 1/	106.2	50,995	2/5,519	10,704
1958				
January - March	24.6	11,808	137	1,929
April - June	24.1	11,568	135	1,816
July - September	23.2	11,144	752	3,803
October - December	25.3	12,135	803	3,377
Total 1/	97.2	46,655	2/3,591	10,925
1959				
January - March	20.7	9,946	484	2,764
April - June	22.6	10,869	460	950
July - September 3/	13.8	6,609	222	355

1/ Totals made before data were rounded to thousands.
2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 20.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Fabrics	1954		1955					1956				
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
Airplane cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Birdseye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brattice cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bunting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	181.9	0	0	181.9
Chambray	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheese cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cord cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Drill	861.6	266.9	1,498.6	522.7	123.9	0	2,145.2	0	0	0	795.1	795.1
Duck	6,707.8	7,412.5	5,831.7	2,182.3	566.9	3,279.3	11,860.1	3,575.9	2,787.8	1,069.5	739.6	8,172.8
Flannel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	0	96.0	103.6
Gabardine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jean	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Osnaburg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	54.1	57.3	0	111.3
Oxford	347.7	19.6	0	0	1,118.0	1,812.2	2,930.2	1,273.9	2,344.0	4/92.8	25.1	3,735.8
Permeable	2,082.4	1,791.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poplin	.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567.3	526.6	1,138.0	2,231.8
Print cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sateen	159.3	135.0	823.3	3,561.4	2,554.9	2,342.3	9,282.0	2,214.6	4,805.0	3,155.9	8,288.1	18,463.7
Sheeting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.6	0	0	25.6
Silesia	0	42.6	0	0	0	0	0	31.0	31.0	0	0	62.0
Terry cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Twill	408.0	168.6	0	0	2,774.9	2,428.7	5,203.5	3,643.4	1,217.2	466.6	215.9	5,543.2
Webbing 3/	80.1	56.7	137.5	101.3	60.5	138.2	437.5	48.8	222.8	481.3	488.5	1,241.3
Total 2/	10,647.2	9,893.4	8,291.1	6,367.7	7,199.1	10,000.6	31,858.5	10,787.6	12,244.3	5,849.9	11,786.2	40,668.0

-Continued

Table 20.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/ -Continued

Fabrics	1957					1958					1959		
	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept. 6/
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
Airplane cloth	---	---	---	363.8	363.8	311.7	0	50.8	405.8	768.3	690.4	518.6	21.3
Birdseye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.2	15.2	29.9	0	0
Brattice cloth	---	---	---	---	---	29.4	88.8	41.6	0	159.8	0	0	0
Bunting	0	0	0	50.6	50.6	90.4	0	248.9	144.0	483.3	68.6	1	26.0
Chambray	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	217.4	42.9	0	283.8	136.0	109.5	0
Cheese cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.5
Cord cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/207.7	0	207.7	0	5/20.3	0
Denim	---	---	---	---	---	433.3	282.1	0	0	715.4	203.6	40.6	0
Drill	1,044.3	161.2	146.8	469.1	1,821.3	47.2	534.8	1,952.8	574.1	3,108.9	0	0	0
Duck	5,616.2	1,227.5	64.5	0	6,908.2	21.8	166.5	55.7	241.8	485.9	272.6	1,123.0	1,335.5
Flannel	0	0	0	51.4	51.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabardine	---	---	---	133.1	133.1	370.1	0	0	0	370.1	0	0	0
Jean	---	---	---	---	---	61.5	0	0	0	61.5	0	0	0
Osnaburg	0	916.8	89.2	0	1,006.0	157.6	374.7	559.1	101.4	1,192.8	54.0	459.3	379.4
Oxford	45.7	0	4/2.8	516.0	564.5	1,022.4	846.2	1,925.7	1,287.7	5,082.0	483.9	708.1	841.2
Permeable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poplin	591.5	868.5	929.2	1,554.2	3,943.4	1,503.7	2,013.2	171.3	1,047.6	4,735.8	502.6	1,946.6	684.9
Print cloth	2,115.7	0	0	0	2,115.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sateen	9,320.7	10,570.9	5,902.9	1,699.2	27,493.7	3,977.4	1,886.6	2,694.9	6,135.9	14,694.9	2,123.6	242.8	0
Sheeting	0	0	0	212.2	212.2	0	384.8	23.9	15.5	424.2	608.0	1,756.9	1,008.1
Silesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry cloth	---	---	---	---	---	32.4	234.1	241.3	265.4	773.2	170.3	162.1	46.8
Twill	661.8	0	0	2,407.3	3,069.1	1,660.8	3,487.5	1,802.4	2,554.7	9,505.4	1,132.3	1,742.7	1,305.3
Webbing 3/	537.2	352.1	117.1	19.6	1,026.0	34.0	32.3	34.6	33.4	134.2	40.6	67.9	11.5
Total 2/	19,933.1	14,097.1	7,252.4	7,476.4	48,759.0	9,778.5	10,548.9	10,053.7	12,821.4	43,202.4	6,516.3	8,898.4	5,685.5

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 3/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling. 4/ Includes Oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling. 5/ Cotton warp, dacron filling. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 21.--Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Fabrics	1954		1955					1956				
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
Acetate and rayon												
Acetate (saponified) rip-stop	0	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rayon twill	630.4	0	0	638.5	898.7	542.6	2,079.8	490.9	859.7	2,626.9	895.0	4,872.4
Rayon satin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rayon banner	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rayon webbing	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-cellulosic												
Ballistic cloth	94.4	49.9	8.5	108.6	140.1	127.5	384.7	191.8	0	0	116.9	308.7
Bunting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Curtain cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Duck	0	456.4	0	0	32.1	125.1	157.2	0	399.0	13.9	336.9	749.8
Netting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oxford	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Parachute cloth	0	53.9	0	59.5	0	0	59.5	0	0	0	28.3	28.3
Pressing cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Twill	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Webbing	13.4	42.4	97.1	154.1	83.3	63.1	397.5	199.1	135.4	107.4	38.9	480.8
Total 2/	738.2	619.3	105.6	960.7	1,154.2	858.2	3,078.6	881.8	1,394.1	2,748.1	1,416.0	6,440.0

-Continued

Table 21.--Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/ -Continued

Fabrics	1957					1958					1959		
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr. June	July-Sept.	Oct. Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept. 5/
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
Acetate and rayon													
Acetate (saponified) rip-stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rayon twill	13 1	0	1,160.9	624.0	1,798.0	0	0	609.6	742.6	1,352.2	533.0	114.6	55.4
Rayon satin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.8	26.8	0	0	40.1
Rayon banner	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	21.9	3.2
Rayon webbing	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	0
Non-cellulosic													
Ballistic cloth	206.1	0	0	0	206.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.6	0	35.6	4/9.0	168.5	0
Curtain cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	0	8.3	3.8	12.3	0
Duck	1,398.6	990.1	2.7	0	2,391.3	0	0	52.1	146.7	198.9	4.5	105.2	46.3
Netting	192.9	100.7	0	0	293.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	103.3	2.9	0	0	106.2	0	3/90.4	3/738.1	3/1,029.8	1,858.3	3/643.4	72.0	3/196.7
Parachute cloth	19.7	34.9	16.0	0	70.7	53.8	72.4	49.6	90.1	265.9	212.9	47.9	259.4
Pressing cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.1	15.3	12.9	61.3	51.7	33.8	0
Twill	609.3	1,130.3	726.0	316.4	2,782.0	181.1	37.3	56.5	46.8	321.7	21.7	0	182.4
Webbing	8.6	4.7	1.7	11.8	26.8	21.9	20.1	31.2	25.6	98.8	17.6	14.2	0
Total 2/	2,551.7	2,263.5	1,907.2	952.2	7,674.6	256.9	253.2	1,596.3	2,121.4	4,227.7	1,498.2	591.8	783.6

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.
2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.
3/ Including Oxford with rayon filling.
4/ Includes small percentage of wool.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 22.--Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1950 to date

Year	Duck and allied fabrics		Sheetings, etc.		Print-cloth yarn fabrics		Colored yarn fabrics	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1950	249	2.5	2,737	27.3	3,663	36.6	860	8.6
1951	363	3.6	2,837	28.0	3,709	36.5	779	7.7
1952	366	3.8	2,417	25.4	3,638	38.3	827	8.7
1953	263	2.6	2,557	25.1	3,957	38.7	863	8.5
1954	240	2.4	2,494	25.2	4,039	40.8	739	7.5
1955	242	2.4	2,587	25.4	3,968	38.9	699	6.9
1956	255	2.5	2,639	25.6	3,888	37.6	625	6.1
1957	220	2.3	2,479	26.0	3,736	39.2	533	5.6
1958 1/	200	2.2	2,286	25.5	3,339	37.2	484	5.4
Jan.-Mar.	51	2.2	595	25.4	900	38.3	125	5.3
Apr.-June	46	2.1	554	25.2	831	37.8	116	5.3
July-Sept.	48	2.3	537	25.6	779	37.1	113	5.4
Oct.-Dec.	55	2.4	600	25.8	828	35.5	130	5.6
1959 1/								
Jan.-Mar.	56	2.4	628	26.4	839	35.3	125	5.2
Apr.-June	55	2.3	640	26.8	831	34.8	134	5.6

Year	Towels, toweling, dish cloths		Napped fabrics		Fine cotton goods		Other woven fabrics		Total
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards
1950	454	4.5	399	4.0	1,218	12.2	433	4.3	10,013
1951	422	4.2	409	4.0	1,233	12.2	385	3.8	10,136
1952	428	4.5	298	3.1	1,113	11.7	427	4.5	9,515
1953	475	4.7	290	2.8	1,308	12.8	490	4.8	10,203
1954	455	4.6	233	2.4	1,244	12.6	447	4.5	9,891
1955	502	4.9	241	2.4	1,379	13.6	557	5.5	10,175
1956	563	5.5	241	2.3	1,518	14.7	588	5.7	10,317
1957	541	5.7	209	2.2	1,357	14.2	457	4.8	9,534
1958 1/	535	6.0	196	2.2	1,453	16.2	479	5.3	8,973
Jan.-Mar.	131	5.6	54	2.3	375	16.0	116	4.9	2,347
Apr.-June	132	6.0	49	2.2	358	16.3	112	5.1	2,199
July-Sept.	127	6.1	45	2.1	338	16.1	111	5.3	2,099
Oct.-Dec.	145	6.2	48	2.1	382	16.4	140	6.0	2,329
1959 1/									
Jan.-Mar.	140	5.9	53	2.2	405	17.0	134	5.6	2,382
Apr.-June	141	5.9	53	2.2	407	17.0	129	5.4	2,389

1/ Preliminary.

Table 23.--Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven goods: Production by type of fabric, April-June 1958 and 1959

Type of fabric	April-June 1958	April-June 1959
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven goods, total	583,035	624,765
Rayon and/or acetate broadwoven fabrics, total	417,261	407,961
Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics	33,975	44,470
Blanketing	11,282	12,797
100 percent filament rayon and/or acetate fabrics	180,059	169,393
100 percent spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics	110,407	86,275
Combination filament and spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics	32,705	32,378
Rayon and/or acetate mixtures and blends with other fibers, except blanketing, pile, upholstery and tie fabrics	48,833	62,648
Manmade fiber fabrics, except rayon and acetate, total	157,891	205,746
Drapery and upholstery	10,013	11,662
Blanketing including mixtures	1,159	1,633
100 percent filament yarn fabrics (except drapery, upholstery, blanketing and blends of two fibers)	113,013	138,368
100 percent spun yarn fabrics (except drapery, upholstery, blanketing and blends of two fibers)	1,129	2,151
Other manmade fiber fabrics (except drapery, upholstery, and blanketing) including blends	32,577	51,932
Silk and other broadwoven fabrics not elsewhere classified	7,883	11,058

Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.--Cotton cloths: Exports by destination, United States, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1935-39, 1940-44, annual 1945 to date 1/

Year	Canada	Philippine Republic	Cuba	Venezuela	Union of South Africa	Other Latin America	Europe	Other Asia	All other	Total
	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/	Million yards 2/
Average 1920-29	52.1	79.5	76.4	10.5	9.6	260.4	25.7	31.0	18.1	563.3
Average 1930-39	26.9	75.1	57.4	4.9	3.7	114.2	4.7	7.4	5.4	299.7
Average 1935-39	23.5	77.7	58.5	3.9	1.9	85.8	2.7	6.5	1.4	261.9
Average 1940-44	157.9	32.5	42.6	10.3	18.7	109.5	34.9	21.2	86.2	513.8
1945	191.1	2.5	32.4	6.0	29.1	91.5	64.9	78.1	177.2	672.8
1946	203.0	85.2	33.5	10.7	26.8	101.9	61.4	136.7	115.7	774.9
1947	278.4	96.9	43.8	27.0	94.1	238.5	165.4	230.3	293.6	1,468.0
1948	160.4	83.0	39.8	38.9	98.0	141.7	49.0	227.5	102.1	940.4
1949	173.7	112.7	44.2	28.2	54.8	124.1	47.3	240.4	54.8	880.2
1950	151.5	35.1	65.3	22.8	13.0	118.9	12.0	117.7	20.0	556.3
1951	143.0	120.1	44.6	34.7	72.5	121.4	27.4	200.4	38.4	802.5
1952	199.7	94.9	54.7	33.5	27.1	155.0	10.7	154.8	30.3	760.7
1953	179.5	116.4	44.9	34.0	14.7	108.5	4.9	109.3	8.6	620.8
1954	165.5	121.3	62.7	35.1	30.3	126.3	5.1	48.2	10.6	605.1
1955	180.8	99.7	57.3	28.6	26.2	90.0	3.9	48.7	7.2	542.4
1956	192.1	67.1	50.5	32.9	25.2	85.6	4.6	38.7	14.9	511.6
1957	207.3	79.4	51.8	30.8	38.3	95.7	12.2	26.6	11.0	553.1
1958	218.8	43.8	45.0	34.2	30.1	88.4	14.3	17.3	11.3	503.2

1/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, printed, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns.

2/ Linear yards for 1920 and 1921 - square yards 1922 to date.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--Cotton, upland: Acreage allotments, by States and regions, United States, 1959 and 1960

State and region	1960 apportionment to States		Total allotments available for distribution in States	
	From national allotment	From national reserve	1960	1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	944,958	44,088	989,046	985,191
Arizona	319,554	865	320,419	330,835
Arkansas	1,337,484	7,794	1,345,278	1,339,171
California	725,038	3,164	728,202	733,618
Florida	32,531	4,987	37,518	37,380
Georgia	825,364	34,563	859,927	850,600
Illinois	3,110	32	3,142	3,143
Kansas	23	3	26	26
Kentucky	7,248	386	7,634	7,552
Louisiana	560,741	14,239	574,980	578,579
Maryland	15	---	15	15
Mississippi	1,543,242	33,012	1,576,254	1,570,967
Missouri	354,740	2,755	357,495	357,796
Nevada	2,343	1,000	3,343	3,343
New Mexico	168,124	889	169,013	171,380
North Carolina	439,152	35,563	474,715	470,315
Oklahoma	759,145	16,081	775,226	752,784
South Carolina	673,631	27,978	701,609	698,238
Tennessee	526,556	24,189	550,745	554,635
Texas	6,761,512	55,965	6,817,477	6,846,757
Virginia	15,489	2,447	17,936	17,675
United States total	16,000,000	310,000	16,310,000	16,310,000
West 1/			1,220,977	1,239,176
Southwest 2/			7,592,729	7,599,567
Delta 3/			4,415,528	4,411,843
Southeast 4/			3,080,766	3,059,414

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Maryland.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 26.--Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, 1958-59 and August 1959

Country of destination	August 1, 1958 through July 30, 1959				August 1959			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	788	92,961	108,395	202,144	0	4,024	3,302	7,326
Austria	719	9,609	4,486	14,814	45	687	100	832
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,285	29,686	16,945	47,916	0	1,475	2,505	3,980
Denmark	906	2,799	3,820	7,525	0	0	300	300
Eire	0	727	346	1,073	0	0	70	70
Finland	729	11,492	209	12,430	0	107	0	107
France	23,116	135,399	35,097	193,612	0	4,706	1,516	6,222
Germany (West)	4,860	81,334	14,608	100,802	656	3,309	1,124	5,089
Italy	2,549	97,285	48,510	148,344	0	3,663	3,621	7,284
Netherlands	1,451	16,778	2,046	20,275	0	1,227	253	1,480
Norway	0	450	848	1,298	0	200	100	300
Portugal	641	9,879	1,178	11,698	0	0	0	0
Spain	22,416	240,945	19,322	282,683	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	29,709	3,532	33,241	0	1,157	201	1,358
Switzerland	0	7,470	3,865	11,335	0	564	221	785
Trieste	100	943	117	1,160	0	13	0	13
Yugoslavia	2,425	113,971	29,222	145,618	0	0	0	0
Other	553	76,393	13,213	90,159	0	13,812	2,002	15,814
Total Europe	62,538	957,830	305,759	1,326,127	701	34,944	15,315	50,960
Other Countries								
Canada	2,330	41,887	41,080	85,297	500	999	100	1,599
Colombia	3,030	17,084	307	20,421	0	0	0	0
Chile	217	399	1,808	2,424	0	91	112	203
India	66,359	10,910	0	77,269	49	241	0	290
Pakistan	7,960	643	180	8,783	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	8,572	7,450	16,022	0	4,322	223	4,545
Korea	536	34,830	183,609	218,975	97	1,012	6,359	7,468
Hong Kong	144	9,802	112,570	112,516	0	561	4,026	4,587
Taiwan	1,180	11,226	165,382	177,788	0	202	2,856	3,058
Japan	3,439	60,347	457,655	521,441	108	685	19,658	20,451
Australia	1,402	33,068	4,187	38,657	75	1,240	0	1,315
Morocco	0	6,133	4,303	10,436	0	0	0	0
Union of South Africa	237	4,682	9,222	14,141	0	204	422	626
Other	19,340	109,253	20,980	149,573	507	1,841	1,014	3,362
World total	168,712	1,306,666	1,314,492	2,789,870	2,037	46,342	50,085	98,464

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, September 1959 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1959

Country of destination	September 1959				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1959			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	0	11,196	9,985	21,181	0	15,220	13,287	28,507
Austria	200	554	199	953	245	1,241	299	1,785
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	3,480	1,976	5,456	0	4,955	4,481	9,436
Denmark	0	650	590	1,240	0	650	890	1,540
Eire	5	0	134	139	5	0	204	209
Finland	0	3,725	108	3,833	0	3,832	108	3,940
France	1,220	17,572	4,965	23,757	1,220	22,278	6,481	29,979
Germany (West)	1,414	6,522	3,402	11,338	2,070	9,831	4,526	16,427
Italy	1,967	12,971	8,882	23,820	1,967	16,634	12,503	31,104
Netherlands	0	2,078	1,349	3,427	0	3,305	1,602	4,907
Norway	0	0	100	100	0	200	200	400
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1,990	149	2,139	0	3,147	350	3,497
Switzerland	250	1,265	676	2,191	250	1,829	897	2,976
Trieste	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	10,528	7,477	18,005	0	24,340	9,479	33,819
Total Europe	5,056	72,531	39,992	117,579	5,757	107,475	55,307	168,539
Other Countries								
Canada	0	2,061	2,179	4,240	500	3,060	2,279	5,839
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	50	116	396	562	50	207	508	765
India	788	0	0	788	837	241	0	1,078
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	1,404	0	1,404	0	5,726	223	5,949
Korea	0	2,611	18,973	21,584	97	3,623	25,332	29,052
Hong Kong	0	2,193	18,261	20,454	0	2,754	22,287	25,041
Taiwan	0	1,735	5,245	6,980	0	1,937	8,101	10,038
Japan	590	3,165	40,601	44,356	698	3,850	60,259	64,807
Australia	0	2,289	50	2,339	75	3,529	50	3,654
Morocco	0	668	0	668	0	668	0	668
Union of South Africa	0	500	1,208	1,708	0	704	1,630	2,334
Other	177	2,366	4,582	7,125	684	4,207	5,596	10,487
World total	6,661	91,639	131,487	229,787	8,698	137,981	181,572	328,251

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--Cotton exports: Total and under specified programs by country of destination, fiscal years, 1957-58 and 1958-59 1/

Country of destination and year	Public Law 480						Mutual Security		Total financed 2/ 3/		Total exported 2/ 3/	
	Title I		Title II		Barter							
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.
Canada												
1957-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	264	54
1958-59	---	---	---	---	21	3	---	---	21	3	94	13
Europe												
Belgium												
1957-58	5/	6/	---	---	34	4	3	6/	37	4	181	26
1958-59	0	0	---	---	8	1	0	0	8	1	51	5
France												
1957-58	147	21	---	---	10	1	113	18	270	40	291	45
1958-59	16	2	---	---	0	0	173	24	189	26	257	37
Germany, West												
1957-58	1	6/	2	6/	87	11	---	---	90	11	627	94
1958-59	5/	6/	2	6/	0	0	---	---	2	6/	125	16
Italy												
1957-58	25	3	19	4	45	5	37	6	126	18	546	82
1958-59	70	9	0	0	29	3	9	1	108	14	183	23
Netherlands												
1957-58	---	---	---	---	18	2	---	---	18	2	106	16
1958-59	---	---	---	---	5/	6/	---	---	5/	6/	25	3
Poland												
1957-58	265	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	7/275	7/41	242	37
1958-59	93	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	15	109	17
Spain												
1957-58	99	16	5	1	13	1	80	13	198	31	188	32
1958-59	165	28	5	1	46	6	120	18	337	53	300	45
Sweden												
1957-58	---	---	---	---	25	3	---	---	25	3	119	17
1958-59	---	---	---	---	0	0	---	---	0	0	45	6
United Kingdom												
1957-58	4	1	---	---	88	11	5/	6/	92	12	703	103
1958-59	0	0	---	---	81	8	0	0	81	8	226	28
Yugoslavia												
1957-58	95	13	---	---	---	---	1	6/	96	13	81	11
1958-59	161	21	---	---	---	---	0	0	161	21	171	22
Asia												
China (Formosa)												
1957-58	---	---	0	0	3	6/	103	13	106	13	93	11
1958-59	---	---	5/	6/	39	5	150	16	190	21	178	20
India												
1957-58	49	8	---	---	14	2	73	13	136	23	119	22
1958-59	79	13	---	---	0	0	0	0	79	13	74	12
Japan												
1957-58	46	7	---	---	33	3	---	---	8/479	8/64	1,129	151
1958-59	1	6/	---	---	48	5	---	---	9/443	9/51	603	70
Korea												
1957-58	3	6/	---	---	0	0	201	28	204	28	205	28
1958-59	0	0	---	---	2	6/	223	29	226	30	228	30
All other												
1957-58	128	19	0	0	96	12	58	8	8/336	8/47	772	111
1958-59	73	9	5/	6/	101	12	122	17	9/321	9/42	462	65
Total 2/												
1957-58	863	128	25	5	465	56	670	99	2,486	351	5,666	841
1958-59	658	98	8	1	10/396	10/46	798	106	2,278	301	3,129	413

1/ Data based on: Liftings under Mutual Security Act authorizations, reported shipments under Titles I and II of Public Law 480, reports on distribution of exports under barter contracts and Export-Import Bank loans. 2/ Totals were made before rounding. 3/ Total exports and those financed under the specified export programs are not directly comparable because of differences in reporting periods and techniques. Over the long run the differences tend to cancel out. 4/ Running bales, partly estimated. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Less than $500,000. 7/ Includes 1.6 million dollars to Poland estimated to represent 10 thousand bales under the Special Presidential Fund. 8/ Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 54 million dollars to Japan and 8 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 400 thousand bales and 53 thousand bales respectively. 9/ Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 46 million dollars to Japan and 3 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 395 thousand bales and 24 thousand bales respectively. 10/ Includes 3 million dollars representing 20 thousand bales which were delivered to barter contractors but for which destination reports have not been received.

Data for fiscal year 1958-59 preliminary.

Table 29.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in foreign countries, 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption 3/	Exports	Ending Stocks 2/
	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/	Million bales 4/
	Foreign free world						
1950	9.3	12.1	10.8	32.2	16.2	7.0	9.0
1951	9.0	13.5	10.3	32.8	16.1	5.6	11.1
1952	11.1	13.8	10.2	35.1	16.6	7.8	10.8
1953	10.8	13.8	11.3	35.9	18.3	8.2	9.5
1954	9.5	15.8	10.5	35.8	18.9	7.3	9.6
1955	9.6	16.1	10.9	36.6	19.4	9.3	7.8
1956	7.8	15.9	13.2	36.9	21.0	6.7	9.3
1957	9.3	16.8	11.2	37.3	20.5	6.9	10.0
1958 5/	10.0	17.3	10.3	37.6	20.2	8.6	8.7
1959 5/	8.7	16.9	11.9	37.5	21.2	7.5	8.8
	Communist areas						
1950	1.1	8.9	1.5	11.5	9.0	1.1	1.4
1951	1.4	10.4	1.6	13.4	10.2	1.2	2.0
1952	2.0	11.7	1.4	15.1	11.4	1.2	2.5
1953	2.5	11.7	1.5	15.7	12.0	1.5	2.2
1954	2.2	11.6	2.0	15.8	12.2	1.6	2.0
1955	2.0	12.7	2.2	16.9	12.8	1.6	2.5
1956	2.5	12.9	2.3	17.7	13.4	1.5	2.8
1957	2.8	13.7	2.7	19.2	14.6	1.5	3.1
1958 5/	3.1	15.4	2.5	21.0	15.5	1.7	3.8
1959 5/	3.8	15.0	2.4	21.2	16.0	1.6	3.5

1/ Supply and distribution are not always equal due to rounding of figures.
2/ Includes cotton afloat.
3/ Including cotton destroyed and unaccounted for.
4/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.
5/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 30.--Cotton: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador	9	63	99	131	104	5	53	161	177	125
Guatemala	--	23	43	54	38	2	19	64	60	45
Mexico	725	1,936	2,247	2,510	1,780	334	1,333	2,085	2,345	1,710
Nicaragua	9	101	182	223	160	5	87	219	218	125
United States	27,788	22,861	13,558	11,849	14,991	13,149	14,093	10,964	11,512	14,692
British West Indies	20	17	13	10	--	5	4	6	3	--
Haiti	--	39	41	41	--	22	7	5	5	--
Total 4/	28,642	25,054	16,206	14,851	17,176	13,523	15,602	13,525	14,345	16,740
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/	85	120	172	169	--	35	45	67	62	--
Greece	173	219	385	402	326	77	137	290	286	271
Italy	56	82	99	89	--	21	31	38	35	--
Rumania 5/	8	122	148	35	--	2	23	18	4	--
Spain	46	168	396	417	550	10	60	165	185	250
Yugoslavia	8	34	31	32	28	3	5	15	10	16
Total 4/	377	761	1,279	1,204	1,259	148	306	605	597	656
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	5,885	5,170	5,310	5,300	3,430	5,880	6,600	6,800	6,900
ASIA:										
Aden	--	18	41	28	--	--	12	24	14	--
Iran	453	463	625	640	665	171	186	280	320	330
Iraq	53	97	160	139	--	11	27	65	45	--
Israel	--	1	12	15	17	--	1	19	22	32
Syria	85	405	638	644	575	28	231	492	443	400
Turkey	667	1,458	1,544	1,559	1,525	249	624	600	825	825
Afghanistan	--	87	175	175	--	49	55	60	65	--
Burma	428	365	295	298	--	97	91	55	65	85
China, Mainland	7,038	12,740	14,200	14,800	15,000	2,855	4,520	7,000	8,500	8,000
India	6/ 24,204	16,463	19,996	19,825	20,000	6/ 5,348	3,382	4,425	4,100	4,000
Korea 7/	564	316	190	139	--	198	77	40	35	--
Pakistan	6/	3,167	3,563	3,306	3,305	6/	1,320	1,360	1,260	1,375
Thailand	16	89	105	104	--	7	32	50	50	--
Total 4/	33,805	35,728	41,609	41,737	42,057	9,038	10,574	14,497	15,773	15,315

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina	770	1,308	1,585	1,500	1,575	289	557	783	460	--
Brazil	5,562	4,680	3,700	4,000	4,600	1,956	1,655	1,350	1,400	--
Colombia	98	163	164	300	370	23	69	102	230	250
Ecuador	40	38	45	45	--	13	11	16	14	--
Paraguay	111	153	143	150	--	40	59	51	45	--
Peru	428	488	610	605	--	379	450	505	505	493
Venezuela	50	35	--	--	--	11	13	30	25	--
Total 4/	7,060	6,870	6,302	6,655	7,395	2,711	2,816	2,839	2,681	2,985
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan	439	614	728	887	945	248	383	225	573	625
Belgian Congo	874	863	840	855	865	172	222	205	225	230
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	86	82	24	26	--	12	13	9	13	--
Kenya	--	73	85	100	--	13	11	10	15	--
Tanganyika	--	209	400	400	450	50	55	140	143	148
Uganda	1,477	1,574	1,617	2,014	1,675	281	291	292	330	--
Egypt	1,821	1,832	1,888	1,977	1,827	1,893	1,705	1,861	2,048	2,074
Morocco	1	9	17	17	--	8/	5	10	11	--
French Equatorial Africa	390	838	895	900	900	41	135	185	185	188
French West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	28	30	57	70	--
Mozambique	--	690	745	750	--	9/ 33	148	140	185	--
Nigeria	--	463	--	--	--	36	114	200	140	--
Angola	73	124	130	127	128	13	25	34	28	35
Union of South Africa	--	66	--	--	--	2	23	28	31	--
Australia	53	8	10	15	--	11	3	3	7	--
Total 4/	6,176	7,685	8,649	9,338	8,988	2,840	3,182	3,409	4,019	4,014
World total 4/	81,147	81,983	79,215	79,095	82,175	31,690	38,360	41,475	44,215	46,610
Foreign Free World 4/	41,140	40,239	45,919	46,872	46,619	12,219	13,794	16,814	17,322	16,934
Communist countries 4/	12,219	18,883	19,738	20,374	20,565	6,322	10,473	13,697	15,381	14,984

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 31.--Cotton: Acreage in acreage reserve program, yield per harvested acre, 1956-57 to 1958-59

State	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Acreage reserve	Yield per acre	Acreage reserve	Yield per acre	Acreage reserve	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 acres	Pounds
Alabama	25	370	265	346	466	398
Arizona	3	1,108	45	1,037	17	931
Arkansas	17	500	188	416	317	436
California	11	924	74	1,035	49	1,049
Florida	5	215	16	237	19	304
Georgia	31	334	296	333	479	443
Illinois	1/	457	2/	254	1	208
Kansas	---	---	---	---	2/	---
Kentucky	2/	676	1	451	2	465
Louisiana	23	496	124	380	208	392
Maryland	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	13	483	252	388	473	409
Missouri	2	586	18	281	70	446
Nevada	2/	554	1	652	2/	785
New Mexico	3	797	14	619	19	820
North Carolina	21	391	122	321	197	466
Oklahoma	67	175	201	234	363	365
South Carolina	19	360	199	329	355	406
Tennessee	5	488	68	427	152	501
Texas	873	280	1,126	295	1,734	383
Virginia	2/	381	4	329	5	438
U. S. Total 3/	1,121	409	3,016	388	4,926	466

1/ Less than 50 acres.

2/ Less than 500 acres.

3/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

Table 32.--Cotton: Harvested acreage by regions and each region as a percentage of total harvested acreage, United States, 1928 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	West 1/		Southwest 2/		Delta 3/		Southeast 4/		Total
	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
1928	544	1.3	20,896	49.2	10,425	24.6	10,570	24.9	42,434
1929	662	1.5	20,992	48.6	10,827	25.0	10,751	24.9	43,232
1930	608	1.4	20,069	47.3	11,123	26.2	10,644	25.1	42,444
1931	493	1.3	18,132	46.8	10,541	27.3	9,539	24.6	38,704
1932	348	1.0	16,443	45.7	10,351	28.9	8,749	24.4	35,891
1933	443	1.5	13,930	47.4	7,921	27.0	7,089	24.1	29,383
1934	449	1.7	12,746	47.4	6,990	26.0	6,680	24.9	26,866
1935	468	1.7	12,976	47.2	7,234	26.3	6,831	24.8	27,509
1936	692	2.3	13,849	46.6	8,120	27.3	7,094	23.8	29,755
1937	1,078	3.2	14,912	44.4	9,296	27.6	8,337	24.8	33,623
1938	638	2.6	10,441	43.1	6,887	28.4	6,283	25.9	24,248
1939	608	2.6	10,304	43.3	6,889	28.9	6,004	25.2	23,805
1940	675	2.8	10,294	43.2	6,835	28.6	6,056	25.4	23,861
1941	719	3.2	9,376	42.2	6,513	29.3	5,628	25.3	22,236
1942	756	3.3	9,829	43.5	6,520	28.9	5,497	24.3	22,602
1943	601	2.8	9,280	43.0	6,435	29.7	5,294	24.5	21,610
1944	559	2.8	8,430	43.1	6,031	30.7	4,597	23.4	19,617
1945	587	3.4	6,885	40.5	5,355	31.4	4,201	24.7	17,029
1946	622	3.5	7,020	39.9	5,601	31.9	4,342	24.7	17,584
1947	922	4.3	9,472	44.5	6,388	29.9	4,548	21.3	21,330
1948	1,294	5.6	9,638	42.1	7,148	31.2	4,831	21.1	22,911
1949	1,611	5.9	12,400	45.2	7,775	28.3	5,653	20.6	27,439
1950	1,026	5.8	7,495	41.9	5,493	30.8	3,829	21.5	17,843
1951	2,179	8.1	13,335	49.4	6,650	24.7	4,785	17.8	26,949
1952	2,357	9.1	11,920	46.0	6,633	25.6	5,011	19.3	25,921
1953	2,347	9.6	9,920	40.8	7,027	28.9	5,046	20.7	24,341
1954	1,509	7.8	8,660	45.0	5,459	28.4	3,623	18.8	19,251
1955	1,287	7.6	7,690	45.5	4,746	28.0	3,206	18.9	16,928
1956	1,290	8.3	6,915	44.3	4,441	28.4	2,969	19.0	15,615
1957	1,248	9.2	6,445	47.5	3,683	27.2	2,182	16.1	13,558
1958	1,288	10.9	5,805	48.9	3,206	27.1	1,550	13.1	11,849
1959 5/	1,456	9.7	6,900	46.1	4,155	27.7	2,480	16.5	14,991

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

5/ Crop Reporting Board report of November 9, 1959.

Table 33.--Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1928 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	Production					Percentage of U. S. crop			
	West 1/	South-west 2/	Delta States 3/	South-east 4/	United States	West 1/	South-west 2/	Delta States 3/	South-east 4/
	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr. wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr. wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr. wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr. wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr. wt.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1928	409	6,310	3,995	3,763	14,477	3	44	27	26
1929	502	5,084	4,904	4,336	14,825	4	34	33	29
1930	519	4,892	3,589	4,933	13,932	4	35	26	35
1931	393	6,582	5,464	4,658	17,097	2	39	32	27
1932	270	5,584	3,921	3,228	13,003	2	43	30	25
1933	407	5,694	3,389	3,556	13,047	3	44	26	27
1934	466	2,722	3,157	3,291	9,636	5	28	33	34
1935	449	3,523	3,171	3,495	10,638	4	33	30	33
1936	744	3,223	4,724	3,708	12,399	6	26	38	30
1937	1,214	5,927	6,787	5,017	18,946	6	31	36	27
1938	716	3,649	4,572	3,007	11,943	6	31	38	25
1939	747	3,372	4,645	3,052	11,817	6	29	39	26
1940	868	4,036	4,122	3,540	12,566	7	32	33	28
1941	691	3,370	4,266	2,417	10,744	6	31	40	23
1942	706	3,746	5,108	3,256	12,817	6	29	40	25
1943	580	3,207	4,502	3,138	11,427	5	28	39	28
1944	579	3,280	4,939	3,432	12,230	5	27	40	28
1945	576	2,079	3,644	2,716	9,015	7	23	40	30
1946	758	1,931	3,413	2,539	8,640	9	22	39	30
1947	1,185	3,767	4,192	2,716	11,860	10	32	35	23
1948	1,532	3,527	6,282	3,536	14,877	10	24	42	24
1949	2,087	6,650	4,878	2,512	16,128	13	41	30	16
1950	1,639	3,188	3,518	1,667	10,014	16	32	35	17
1951	2,842	4,536	4,467	3,304	15,149	19	30	29	22
1952	3,098	4,072	5,068	2,901	15,139	21	27	33	19
1953	3,167	4,754	5,646	2,899	16,465	19	29	34	18
1954	2,716	4,233	4,507	2,240	13,696	20	31	33	16
1955	2,201	4,502	5,313	2,705	14,721	15	31	36	18
1956	2,578	3,876	4,629	2,227	13,310	19	29	35	17
1957	2,539	3,895	3,011	1,520	10,964	23	36	27	14
1958	2,644	4,621	2,883	1,364	11,512	23	40	25	12
1959 5/	3,059	4,945	4,787	2,010	14,801	21	33	32	14

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. 2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. 3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. 4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. 5/ Crop Reporting Board report of November 9, 1959.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 34.--Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1928 to date

Year	West 1/		Southwest 2/		Delta 3/		Southeast 4/		U. S.	
	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1928	360	355	145	142	183	202	170	199	163	174
1929	363	373	116	148	217	205	193	205	164	179
1930	409	391	117	145	154	202	221	209	157	179
1931	381	402	174	142	248	200	233	211	212	178
1932	372	422	163	139	181	210	176	218	174	182
1933	440	442	196	144	205	229	240	231	213	194
1934	497	461	102	150	216	240	236	235	172	202
1935	459	481	130	154	210	259	245	238	185	211
1936	514	507	111	156	278	263	250	243	199	215
1937	539	517	190	157	350	278	288	246	270	222
1938	538	518	167	156	318	297	229	251	236	228
1939	587	514	157	163	324	311	243	257	238	238
1940	616	518	189	169	289	331	280	269	252	250
1941	460	513	173	173	314	336	206	276	232	256
1942	448	518	183	167	376	330	284	275	272	253
1943	463	527	166	169	336	329	285	281	254	256
1944	497	525	187	171	393	340	359	293	299	264
1945	470	525	145	179	326	341	310	286	254	268
1946	584	559	132	182	292	341	280	286	236	272
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335	286	292	267	271
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338	351	291	311	274
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337	213	282	282	277
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	281	269	286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269	307
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392	277	302	280	322
1953	646	766	230	233	385	389	275	300	324	331
1954	862	806	235	246	395	404	296	323	341	351
1955	818	834	281	262	536	431	405	343	417	374
1956	957		269		499		359		409	
1957	974		290		392		334		388	
1958	983		382		430		422		466	
1959 6/	1,009		344		553		389		474	

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. 2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. 3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky. 4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. 5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield. 6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 9, 1959.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 35.--Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1959 with comparisons: November 9, 1959

State	1959 Acreage for harvest 1/	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production 2/			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958 crop	1959 crop indicated Nov. 1	Percent change from 1958
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	Percent
North Carolina	395	324	466	395	419	256	325	+27
South Carolina	565	310	406	353	598	299	415	+39
Georgia	660	284	443	378	655	352	520	+48
Tennessee	515	392	501	597	572	419	640	+53
Alabama	815	312	398	427	844	439	725	+65
Mississippi	1,440	396	409	533	1,710	961	1,600	+66
Missouri	400	396	446	612	386	275	510	+85
Arkansas	1,295	386	436	571	1,429	925	1,540	+66
Louisiana	495	396	392	470	624	297	485	+63
Oklahoma	600	184	365	300	367	313	375	+20
Texas	6,300	232	383	348	3,956	4,308	4,570	+6
New Mexico	198	582	820	832	275	301	343	+14
Arizona	380	831	931	960	740	734	760	+4
California	875	748	1,049	1,070	1,424	1,604	1,950	+22
Other States 4/	58	304	403	358	48	29	43	+48
United States	14,991	329	466	474	14,046	11,512	14,801	+29
American Egyptian 5/	66.4	435	525	530	49.7	83.6	73.3	-12

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Production ginned and to be ginned.

3/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

4/ Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Nevada.

5/ Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, November 9, 1959.

Table 36.--All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average 1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.5	251.7	23.0	18,057.6	9,037.7	3,927.4	33.6	12,998.7
1950	6,846.1	9,850.7	188.8	28.0	16,913.6	3/10,509.4	4,107.7	27.0	14,644.1
1951	2,277.9	15,028.7	72.2	40.0	17,418.8	3/ 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952	2,789.4	15,124.1	193.2	42.0	18,148.7	3/ 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953	5,604.8	16,359.5	141.6	43.0	22,148.9	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954	9,727.9	13,545.0	146.3	46.0	23,465.2	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955	11,205.4	14,632.9	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	3/ 9,209.6	2,213.9	---	11,423.5
1956	14,528.8	12,977.1	4/136.4	50.0	4/27,643.9	3/ 8,608.4	7,593.4	---	16,201.8
1957	11,322.6	10,862.2	141.2	58.0	22,384.0	7,999.2	5,716.8	---	13,715.9
1958	8,737.0	11,222.8	136.7	50.0	20,146.5	8,683.8	2,790.1	---	11,473.9
1959 6/	8,899.7	14,722.0	140.0	50.0	23,811.7				

1/ Includes in-season ginnings.
2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds.
3/ Adjusted to calendar year.
4/ Imports include but total supply excludes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton entered under the long-staple cotton import quota.
5/ Includes 50,000 bales of long-staple cotton released from the strategic stockpile and offered for sale by CCC for unrestricted use.
6/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Table 37.--Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average 1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	3/ 152.4	4/	152.4
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	3/ 79.5	4/	79.5
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	3/ 103.1	4/	103.1
1953	93.7	64.5	92.1	250.3	100.7	4/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	111.6	.4	112.0
1955	176.9	41.5	85.9	304.3	3/ 124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	129.8	49.1	5/ 96.5	227.2	3/ 112.2	57.9	170.1
1957	53.3	79.7	6/ 99.7	7/ 227.7	3/ 99.4	9.7	109.1
1958	122.8	81.9	95.1	299.8	3/ 109.1	22.8	131.9
1959 8/	149.4	73.3	82.5	9/ 305.6			

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian.
2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds.
3/ Adjusted to a cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31.
4/ Less than 50 bales.
5/ Imports include but total supply excludes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton entered under the long-staple import quota.
6/ Includes 55,000 bales from Mexico entered under the long-staple quota and added to the Upland supply.
7/ Includes 50,000 bales of American Egyptian cotton released from the stockpile. Does not include long-staple cotton from Mexico.
8/ Preliminary, partly estimated.
9/ Cotton 1-3/8 inches and longer only.

Table 38.--Average prices for cotton in the 14 designated spot markets, and farm prices, United States, 1945 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Middling 15/16 inch at 14 spot markets												
1954	34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.88
1955	33.58	33.04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35.48	35.50	35.48	35.52	34.42	34.38
	Middling 1 inch at 14 spot markets												
1954	34.90	35.30	35.21	34.74	34.95	35.09	35.19	34.64	34.62	35.11	35.30	35.13	35.02
1955	34.97	34.32	34.21	34.85	34.81	35.17	36.20	36.44	36.42	36.38	36.41	35.29	35.46
1956	33.01	33.07	33.19	33.19	33.15	33.41	33.77	33.82	33.87	33.89	33.97	33.99	33.53
1957	33.63	33.24	33.54	34.34	34.89	34.83	34.62	34.54	34.59	34.73	34.81	34.88	34.39
1958	34.83	34.70	34.75	34.75	34.41	34.31	34.28	34.37	34.56	34.62	34.52	33.55	34.47
1959	31.95	31.77	31.66										
	American Upland prices received by farmers												
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.08	25.97	30.76	22.51
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	28.19	27.37	24.91	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77	29.03
1958	33.22	34.54	33.26	32.38	30.29	28.23	28.24	30.11	31.28	31.82	31.48	34.05	
1959	33.28	33.12	32.51										

Cotton Division and Crop Reporting Board.

Table 39.--Cotton: Parity price and farm price as a percent of parity, United States, 1944 to date

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Parity prices 1/							
1944	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.96	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.20	21.20	20.96
1945	21.20	21.33	21.45	21.45	21.58	21.82	21.95	22.07	22.07	22.57	22.94	24.30	22.07
1946	24.68	24.43	25.30	25.92	26.04	26.54	27.28	27.90	28.15	28.27	28.27	28.27	26.73
1947	28.77	29.26	29.39	29.64	30.13	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.75	30.88	30.88	30.88	30.26
1948	30.88	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.26	30.26	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.13	30.50
1949	30.01	29.76	29.64	29.64	29.76	29.88	29.88	30.26	30.26	30.75	30.75	31.00	30.13
1950	31.25	31.74	31.87	32.12	32.36	32.98	33.11	33.66	33.73	33.85	33.98	33.85	32.37
1951	33.85	33.85	33.98	34.10	34.10	34.35	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.22
1952	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.22	34.10	34.22	33.85	34.10	34.22	34.10	33.98	34.22	34.19
1953	34.35	34.35	34.22	34.35	34.35	34.72	34.72	34.97	35.09	35.09	34.97	35.09	34.69
1954	35.09	34.84	34.60	34.72	35.22	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.06
1955	35.22	34.97	34.97	34.97	35.09	3/34.84	34.72	34.97	35.22	35.44	35.44	35.56	35.12
1956	35.68	35.56	35.56	35.81	35.81	36.56	36.81	36.93	37.06	37.06	37.06	36.93	36.40
1957	36.93	37.06	37.06	37.31	37.43	37.96	38.08	38.33	38.59	38.68	38.55	38.55	37.88
1958	38.43	38.55	38.80	38.93	38.93	38.00	37.87	38.00	38.12	38.18	38.05	38.05	38.33
1959	37.93	37.93	37.80										
						Farm price as a percent of parity							
1944	96	100	101	98	98	95	94	94	94	96	98	100	97
1945	100	101	103	104	104	102	104	102	105	105	111	125	105
1946	135	142	147	111	114	112	112	113	114	119	119	126	122
1947	114	106	103	107	112	106	100	103	110	114	113	106	108
1948	98	100	101	99	97	95	96	94	98	99	99	99	98
1949	98	100	97	94	89	89	92	93	95	95	97	107	96
1950	118	126	122	128	125	125	128	126	128	125	124	116	124
1951	102	100	107	120	118	112	108	104	107	105	111	108	109
1952	110	113	108	2/100	93	87	89	92	92	93	93	93	97
1953	95	96	95	93	89	87	88	89	90	92	92	92	92
1954	97	99	100	96	94	92	90	90	91	89	89	91	93
1955	93	97	94	93	89	88	89	90	92	90	91	91	91
1956	87	91	90	89	87	83	82	81	82	85	86	87	86
1957	89	89	87	83	75	72	65	68	72	75	75	80	78
1958	86	90	86	83	78	74	75	79	82	83	83	89	82
1959	88	87	88										

1/ Calculated from revised indices as published by Agricultural Economics Division, January 1950.
2/ Since November 1952 farm price of American Upland.
3/ New parity since January 1956.
Crop Reporting Board

Table 40.--Rayon and cotton: Actual prices of yarn and equivalent prices of raw fiber, United States, average 1930-34, and 1935-39, 1940 to date

Year beginning Aug.	Actual prices per pound		Equivalent prices per pound of usable fiber			Ratios		
	Rayon filament yarn 1/	Cotton yarn 2/	Rayon staple fiber 3/	Cotton 4/		Rayon yarn to cotton yarn	Rayon staple fiber to Middling 15/16 inch	Rayon staple fiber to S. M. 1-1/16 inches
				Middling 15/16 inch	S. M. 1-1/16 inches			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1930-34	67	37	46.83	11.68	13.54	181	401	346
Average 1935-39	56	36	28.56	13.37	14.95	156	214	191
1940	53	39	26.25	13.71	15.34	136	191	171
1941	55	50	26.25	22.33	25.01	110	118	105
1942	55	52	26.25	24.55	27.45	106	107	96
1943	55	52	25.20	25.07	27.97	106	101	90
1944	55	56	26.25	26.47	28.97	98	99	91
1945	55	62	26.25	31.26	33.15	89	84	79
1946	63	83	30.58	41.83	43.44	76	78	70
1947	72	102	36.33	41.39	44.87	71	88	81
1948	76	86	38.40	38.90	41.58	88	99	92
1949	71	81	36.79	38.55	42.42	88	95	87
1950	77	112	40.95	51.18	54.53	69	80	75
1951	78	86	42.00	47.50	50.16	91	88	84
1952	78	78	39.00	41.72	44.57	100	93	88
1953	78	70	35.70	40.56	43.36	112	88	82
1954	80	71	35.70	41.34	45.41	114	86	79
1955	85	75	34.13	41.95	46.35	112	81	74
1956	89	73	32.29	39.79	44.69	123	81	72
1957	87	72	32.46	40.53	46.11	121	80	70
1958	77	71	33.21	40.77	45.85	108	81	72
1959								
August	82	72	34.65	39.20	43.88	114	88	79

1/ Wholesale price of Viscose on skeins first quality yarn, 150 denier until June 1947, since July 1947 "on cones."

2/ Wholesale price of Single 40's carded until July 1946; August 1946, through December 1951, twisted carded; January 1952 to date, carded, knitting, singles 30.

3/ Wholesale price of Viscose, 1-1/2 denier. Assumes net waste multiplier of 1.05.

4/ Price of Memphis Territory growths, landed Group B mill points and assuming net waste multiplier of 1.15.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 41.- Cottonseed products: Output, United States, 1948-49 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cottonseed crushed	Crude oil	Cake and meal	Hulls	Linters 1/ 2/
	1,000 tons	Million pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bales
1948	5,332	1,704	2,391	1,236	1,646
1949	5,712	1,847	2,555	1,338	1,710
1950	3,723	1,197	1,669	857	1,244
1951	5,476	1,751	2,548	1,234	1,767
1952	5,563	1,825	2,672	1,199	1,799
1953	6,256	2,074	2,961	1,388	2,003
1954	5,249	1,735	2,561	1,139	1,699
1955	5,588	1,894	2,631	1,249	1,703
1956	4,949	1,682	2,390	1,073	1,507
1957	4,247	1,438	1,958	966	1,256
1958	4,439	1,556	2,109	1,065	1,289
1959 3/	5,600	1,900	2,700	1,200	1,700

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants. 2/ Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. 3/ Preliminary and estimated.

Table 42.- Cottonseed cake and meal and hulls: August 1 stocks at oil mills, United States, 1952-53 to date

Year	Cake and meal	Hulls
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1952	45.1	24.6
1953	91.5	48.3
1954	208.5	102.0
1955	203.1	41.7
1956	164.2	77.2
1957	252.4	52.6
1958	112.5	97.3
1959	116.3	43.4

Bureau of the Census.

Table 43.- Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by specified months 1/

Year and month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and staple 2/							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Base	Differential
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1958								
Aug.	8.16	7.57	6.42	5.74	4.61	3.67	2.54	.04
Sept.	8.42	7.44	6.31	5.56	4.38	3.38	2.42	.03
Oct.	8.42	7.33	6.25	5.50	4.36	3.36	2.41	.03
1959								
Aug.	3/	7.00	5.79	5.08	3.94	2.94	1.79	.03
Sept.	7.75	7.06	5.84	4.09	3.90	2.89	1.79	.03
Oct.								

1/ Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports. 2/ Grade 2, staple 2; grade 3, staple 3; etc. 3/ Not available.

Table 44 .- Cottonseed and linters: Production, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cottonseed			Linters		
	Production	Crushings		Cut per ton	Gross weight of bale	Production 1/
		Actual	Percentage of production			Bales 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales
1935-39	5,827	4,653	79.9	145	620.6	1,132
1940-44	5,136	4,223	82.2	176	624.3	1,237
1945-49	4,883	4,296	88.0	184	616.4	1,326
1950	4,105	3,723	90.7	185	582.7	1,244
1951	6,302	5,476	86.9	185	603.5	1,767
1952	6,191	5,563	89.9	184	596.8	1,799
1953	6,749	6,256	92.7	184	603.2	2,003
1954	5,709	5,249	91.9	187	606.2	1,699
1955	6,043	5,588	92.5	180	617.2	1,703
1956	5,407	4,949	91.5	181	621.5	1,507
1957	4,609	4,247	92.1	176	622.5	1,256
1958 3/	4,798	4,439	92.5	173	---	1,326
1959 3/	6,142	5,657	92.1	---	---	---

1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants. 2/ Running bales through September 1958; 600 pounds equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. 3/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 45.— Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks August 1	Production 1/	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1935-39	548	1,132	45	1,725	836	264	5	1,105
1940-44	687	1,237	160	2,084	1,399	37	2	1,438
1945-49	405	1,326	150	1,881	1,243	138	1	1,382
1950	452	1,244	103	1,800	1,396	92	1	1,489
1951	264	1,767	114	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	1,799	341	2,688	1,359	107	2	1,468
1953	1,111	2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	1,699	185	3,410	1,474	256	25	1,755
1955	1,491	1,703	204	3,382	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956	1,025	1,507	135	2,667	1,438	334	---	1,772
1957	824	1,256	139	2,218	1,102	185	---	1,287
1958 4/	810	1,326	173	2,309	1,208	243	---	1,451
1959 4/	575	1,700	150	2,400	1,300	200	---	1,500

1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.
2/ Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter.
3/ Bales of 500 pounds.
4/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

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